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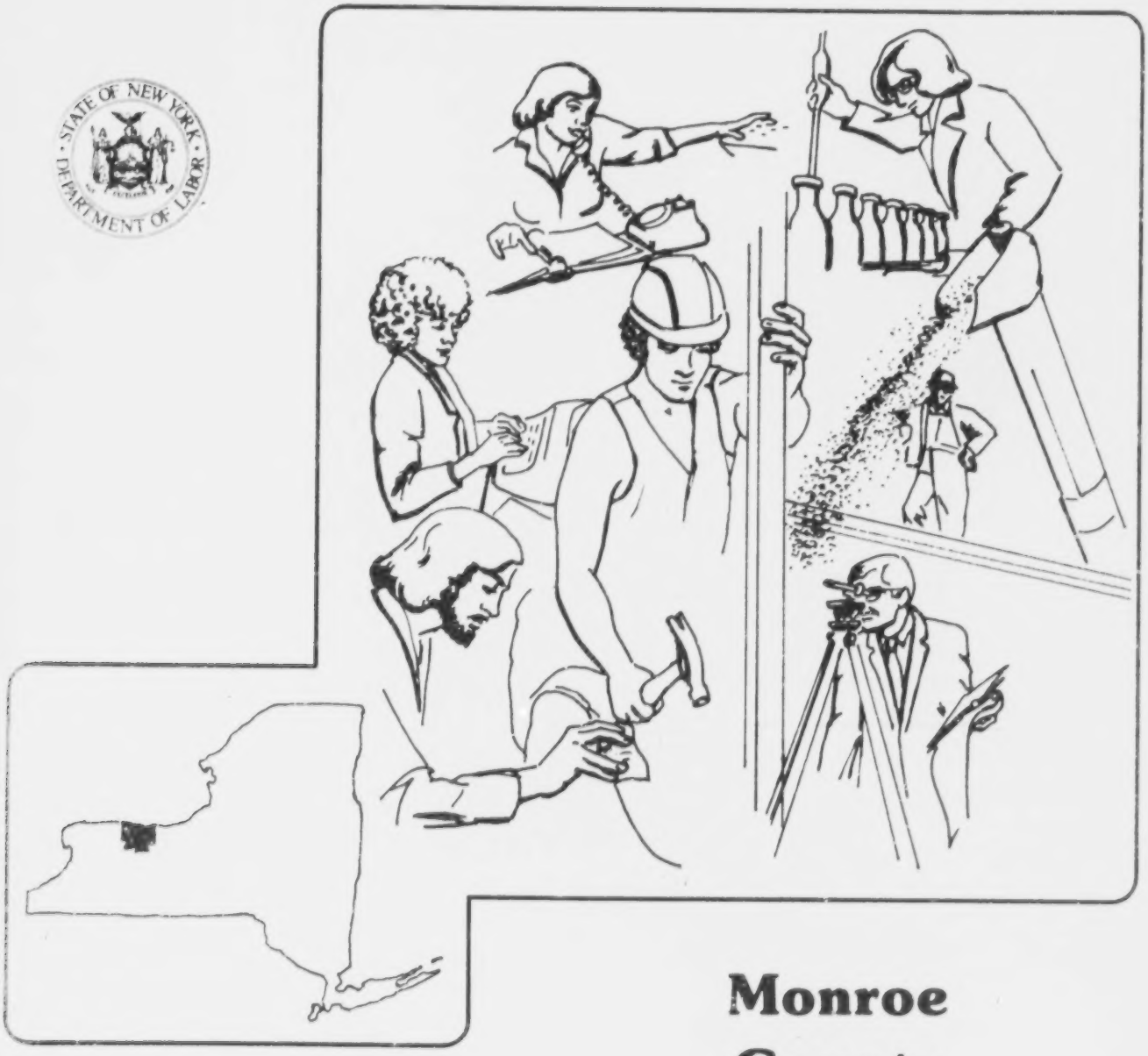
COUNTY PROFILES

Socio-Economic Characteristics



Monroe County

State of New York
Mario M. Cuomo, Governor

Department of Labor
Lillian Roberts, Commissioner

COUNTY PROFILES

Socio-Economic Characteristics

Monroe County

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Division of Research and Statistics
State Office Building Campus
Albany, New York 12240
Jeremy P. Schrauf, Director

Bureau of Labor Market Information
Report No. 7, Fiscal Year 1985

Summer 1985

This report was prepared by William Ramage and Allan Biedeck with the assistance of Ramona Cerretti and Judy Thompson, under the direction of David J. Nyhan, Principal Economist.

Direct Inquiries to:

JTPA Services Office
NYS Department of Labor
Campus Building #12, Room 445
Albany, New York 12240-0039

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CONTENTS

	Page
Preface	ix
Geographic Highlights	1
Population Trends and Characteristics	3
The Labor Market	14
Income	19
Social Program Statistics	29
Education	31
Appendix I. Occupational Supply and Demand	42
Appendix II. Selected Population and Housing Statistics Taken from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Monroe County	48
Appendix III. Population by Age, 1970; by Sex and Age, 1980; Change in Population by Age, 1970-1980, Monroe County	50
Appendix IV. Selected Income Statistics from a Sample Survey, Conducted During the 1980 Census, Monroe County	51
Glossary of Terms	53

TEXT TABLES, GRAPHS, AND MAPS

Geographic Highlights

Maps

1. County Location, Monroe County . . . 1
2. Transportation Network, Monroe County, 1984 . . . 2

Population Trends and Characteristics

Tables

1. Decennial Population Counts, New York State and Monroe County, 1900-1980 . . . 4
2. Percent Change in Population by Decade, New York State and Monroe County, 1900-1980 . . . 5
3. Population by County Subdivision, Monroe County, 1950, 1960, 1970 and 1980 . . . 7
4. Percent Change in Population by County Subdivision, Monroe County, 1950-1980 . . . 8
5. Population Distribution by Age and Sex, Monroe County, 1980 . . . 11
6. Population by Race and Hispanic Origin, Monroe County Subdivisions, 1980 . . . 12
7. Age Distribution of the Population by Race and Hispanic Origin, Monroe County, 1980 . . . 13

Graphs

1. Population Growth Trends, Monroe County, 1900-1980 . . . 5
2. Comparative Age Distributions, Monroe County, 1970, 1980 and 1990 . . . 10

Maps

3. Population Density by County Subdivision, Monroe County, 1980 . . . 3
4. Population Growth Trends by County Subdivision, Monroe County, 1950-1980 . . . 6

CONTENTS-continued

Page

The Labor Market

Tables

8. Commutation Patterns of County Residents, Rochester Labor Area, 1980 15
9. Labor Force, Unemployment and Unemployment Rate, Monroe County, 1974-1983 16

Graphs

3. Annual Average Unemployment Rates, Monroe County, New York State and and USA, 1974-1983 16
4. Seasonal Variation of Unemployment Rates, Monroe County, New York State and USA, 1974-1983 17

Income

Tables

10. Personal Income of Monroe County Residents by Source, 1976 and 1981 . 19
11. Levels and Distributions of Labor and Proprietors' Income Earned by Industry in Monroe County and New York State, 1981 21
12. Average Weekly Wages of Employees Covered by Unemployment Insurance by Major Industry Group, Monroe County, 1980-1983 23
13. Median Income, Monroe County and New York State, 1979 24
14. Families and Individual Persons with Income Below the Poverty Level by Race, Monroe County and New York State, 1980 25
15. Age Distribution of Population and Persons Below Poverty by Race, Monroe County, 1980 26
16. Families with Income Below Poverty Level, Monroe County and New York State, 1980 27
17. Public Assistance Income of Households and Families, Monroe County and New York State, 1980 28

Graphs

5. Labor and Proprietors' Income by Industry, Monroe County, 1981 . . . 20
6. Per Capita Personal Income, Monroe County and New York State, 1970-1981 22

Social Program Statistics

Tables

18. Public Assistance Recipients by Program, Monroe County, January 1982-September 1983 29

Graph

7. Seasonal Unemployment and Public Assistance Trends, Monroe County, Average by Quarter, 1981-1983 30

Education

Tables

19. Public and Nonpublic School Enrollment, Monroe County, 1982-1983 . . 31
20. Public and Nonpublic School Enrollment, New York State and Monroe County, School Years: 1981-1982 to 1982-1983 32
21. Education or Employment Intentions of 1982 Public and Nonpublic High School Graduates, New York State and Monroe County, Fall 1983 . . . 33
22. Percent Distribution of Public School Students by Race and Ethnic Group, Monroe County, 1982-83 35

Graphs

8. Projected Trends of Public School Enrollments, Monroe County, 1982-1983 to 1992-1993 32
9. Projected Trends in the Number of High School Graduates in Public and Nonpublic Schools, Monroe County, 1982-1983 to 1992-1993 34

Preface

Reliable, relevant, and up-to-date information on the socio-economic characteristics of counties is of vital importance to a wide range of planners, decision makers, and researchers both inside and outside of government. To meet this need, the Division of Research and Statistics of the New York State Department of Labor has designed a research document entitled *County Profiles: Socio-Economic Characteristics*.

The purpose of each of these reports is to furnish, in a convenient format, useful information about a county or small group of counties in New York State.

David J. Nyhan
JTPA Services Office

I. Geographic Highlights

Monroe County is located in Western New York with Lake Ontario on its northern border and five counties surrounding its remaining border. Monroe County plus Orleans, Livingston, Ontario and Wayne counties comprise the Rochester Metropolitan Area. The City of Rochester is the county's commercial and population center located approximately 60 miles east of Buffalo and 70 miles west of Syracuse. Map 1 illustrates Monroe County and the surrounding counties of the metropolitan area.

Transportation Facilities

Highways--Monroe County's network of highways interconnects the populated areas in the County and provides convenient routes to commercial and employment centers. Four interstate roads (90, 390, 490, 590) and two state roads (104, Lake Ontario State Parkway) are 4-lane highways that comprise the primary arteries of Monroe County's highway network. The New York State Thruway (route 90), an east-west road, passes through southern Monroe County and connects with 390 and 490. Route 390 runs north and connects with 590 just south of the City of Rochester. Routes

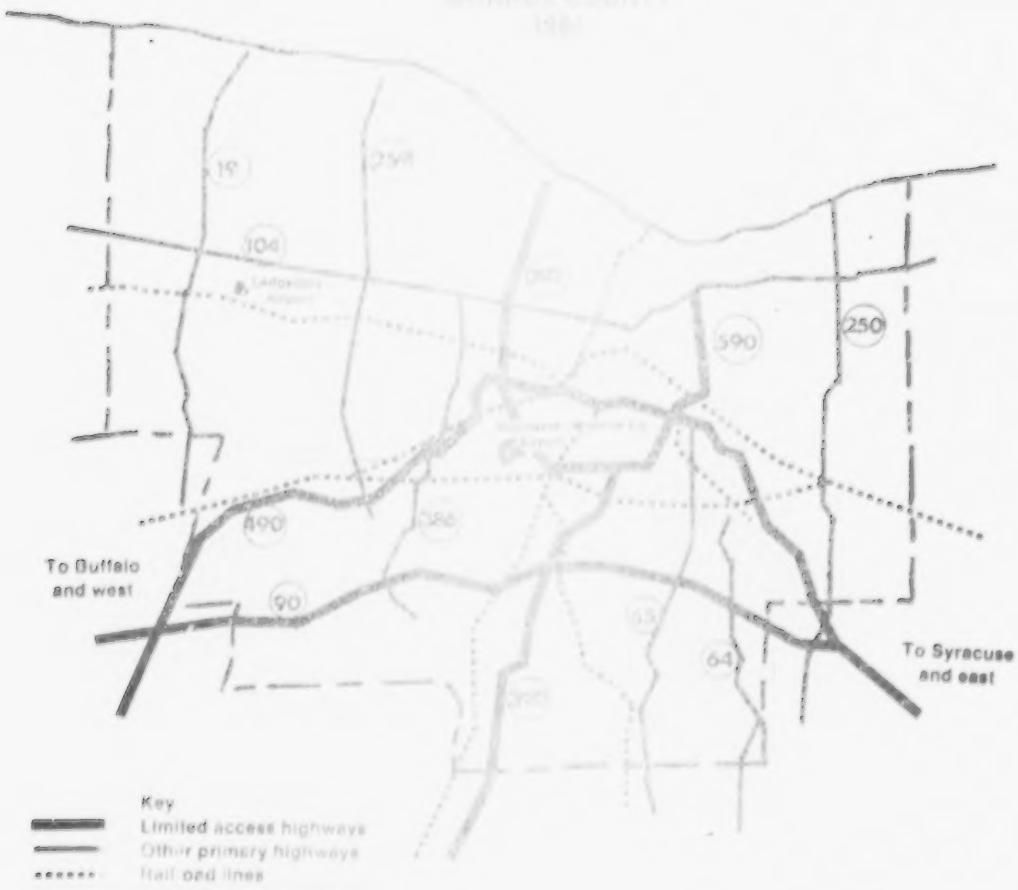
390 and 590 run north to Lake Ontario with 390 connecting to the Lake Ontario State Parkway and 104 on the west side of the city and 590 connecting to route 104 on the east side. Map 2 presents Monroe County's network of highways, railroads, waterways, and air transport facilities.

Rail--Freight service is available from Consolidated Rail Corporation (Conrail) and the Chessie System railroads. Passenger service is offered by Amtrak.

Air Transportation--Monroe County is served by two airports: (1) the Rochester-Monroe County Airport which has 8 commercial airlines and (2) Ledgedale Airport for small private and commercial aircraft.

Waterways--The New York State Barge Canal system serves County and limited facilities at the mouth of the Genesee River are available for boating on Lake Ontario.

Map 2 TRANSPORTATION NETWORK
MONROE COUNTY
1981

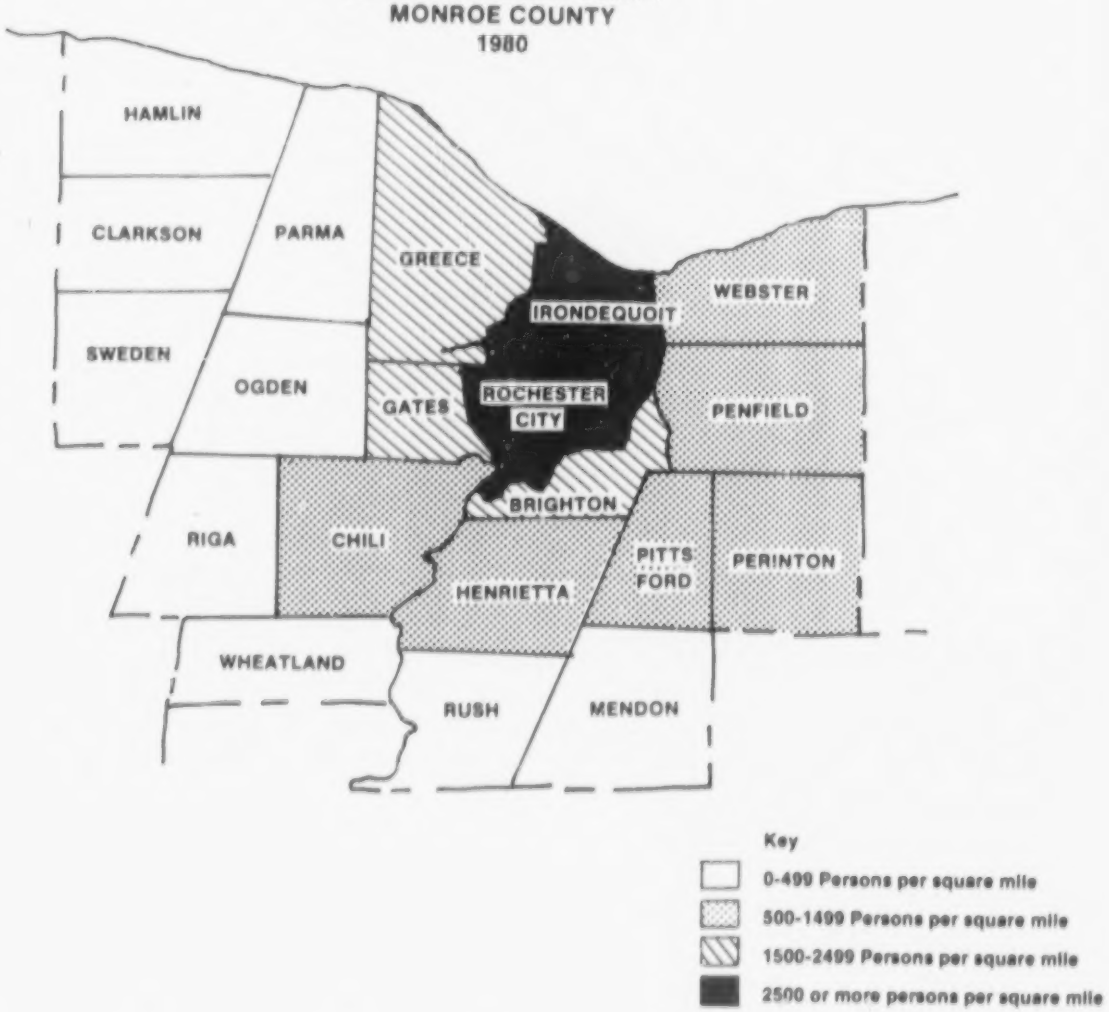


II. Population Trends and Characteristics

Population Densities: 1980

The final population count released by the U.S. Bureau of the Census shows on April 1, 1980, Monroe County had a population of 702,238. The county's population averaged 1,058.8 persons per square mile. This was far above the state average of 370.6 residents per square mile and ranked tenth among the sixty-two counties in the state. Population densities ranged from a high of 6,587 persons per square mile in the City of Rochester to a low of 97 persons per square mile in the Town of Rush. Map 3 shows the city is the population center of the county, and that population densities of the towns fall as the distance from the city increases.

Map 3. POPULATION DENSITY BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION MONROE COUNTY 1980



Population Changes: 1900-1980

Tables 1 and 2 show the countywide and statewide population growth from 1900 to 1980. Monroe County's growth rate (+222.3%) easily outpaced New York State's rate (+141.6), as the county's population rose by approximately 500,000 over the past 80 years. The county's growth pattern mirrored the statewide pattern in direction (that is, increasing or decreasing) as gains were recorded from 1900 through 1970 with the only loss recorded from 1970 to 1980. This was a decrease of 1.4 percent, the only drop ever recorded since the initial census of county residents in 1860. The largest decline occurred in the city of Rochester (-18.1 percent); the number of city residents fell from 295,011 in 1970 to 241,741 in 1980. Monroe County's gains, expressed in percentages, outstripped the state's in 5 of 7 decades; while the loss (1970 to 1980), expressed as a percentage, was less than half that recorded for the state. Monroe County posted its highest growth rate from 1900 to 1910, but then grew at progressively lower rates for the next 3 decades. In the 1930's a 3.4 percent growth rate was recorded as the economic depression stifled population growth. Growth rates increased through the forties, fifties, and sixties, then dropped in the seventies. Graph 1 illustrates the population trend of Monroe County from 1900 through 1980.

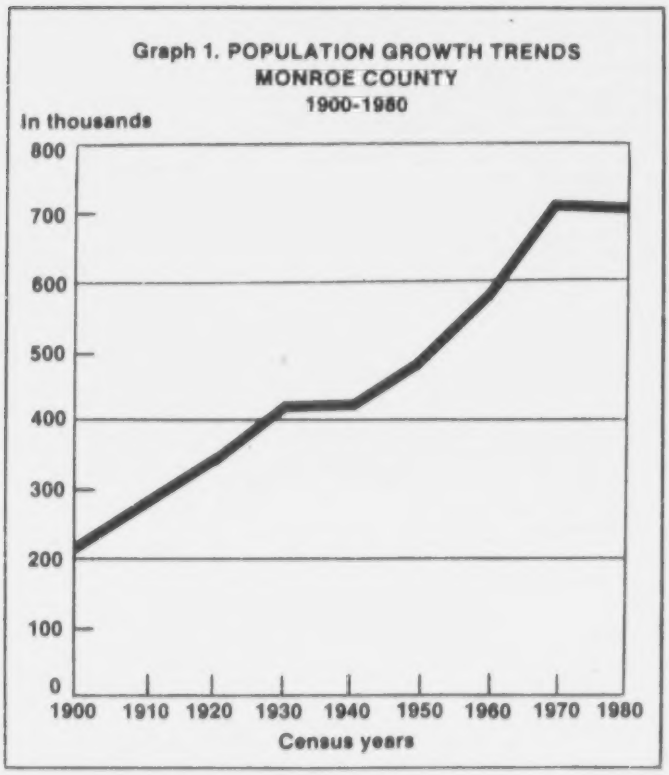
Table 1. DECENNIAL POPULATION COUNTS
NEW YORK STATE AND MONROE COUNTY
1900-1980

Year	New York State	Monroe County
1900	7,268,894	217,854
1910	9,113,614	283,212
1920	10,385,227	352,034
1930	12,588,066	423,881
1940	13,479,142	438,230
1950	14,830,192	487,632
1960	16,782,304	586,387
1970	18,241,391	711,917
1980	17,558,072	702,238

SOURCE: New York State Legislative Manual-1969, 1970, 1980-1981, prepared by New York State Department of State.

Table 2. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE
NEW YORK STATE AND MONROE COUNTY, 1900-1980

Decade	New York State	Monroe County
1900-1980	141.6	222.3
1900-1910	25.4	30.0
1910-1920	14.0	24.3
1920-1930	21.2	20.4
1930-1940	7.1	3.4
1940-1950	10.0	11.3
1950-1960	13.2	20.3
1960-1970	8.7	21.4
1970-1980	-3.7	-1.4



Population Changes: 1950-1980

While the population of Monroe County, as a whole, grew 44.0 percent during the 30-year period 1950-1980, towns and villages in the county experienced widely varying rates of growth and decline. For example, the town of Henrietta grew 967.5 percent compared to a 27.3 percent decline in the city of Rochester. Pittsford Village and the portion of East Rochester Village located in the town of Pittsford were the only other places that recorded a population decline from 1950-1980. Map 4 illustrates the pattern of growth in Monroe County over the period 1950 to 1980 while Tables 3 and 4 present the census counts and growth rates by county subdivision for 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1980.

Map 4. POPULATION GROWTH TRENDS BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION MONROE COUNTY 1950-1980

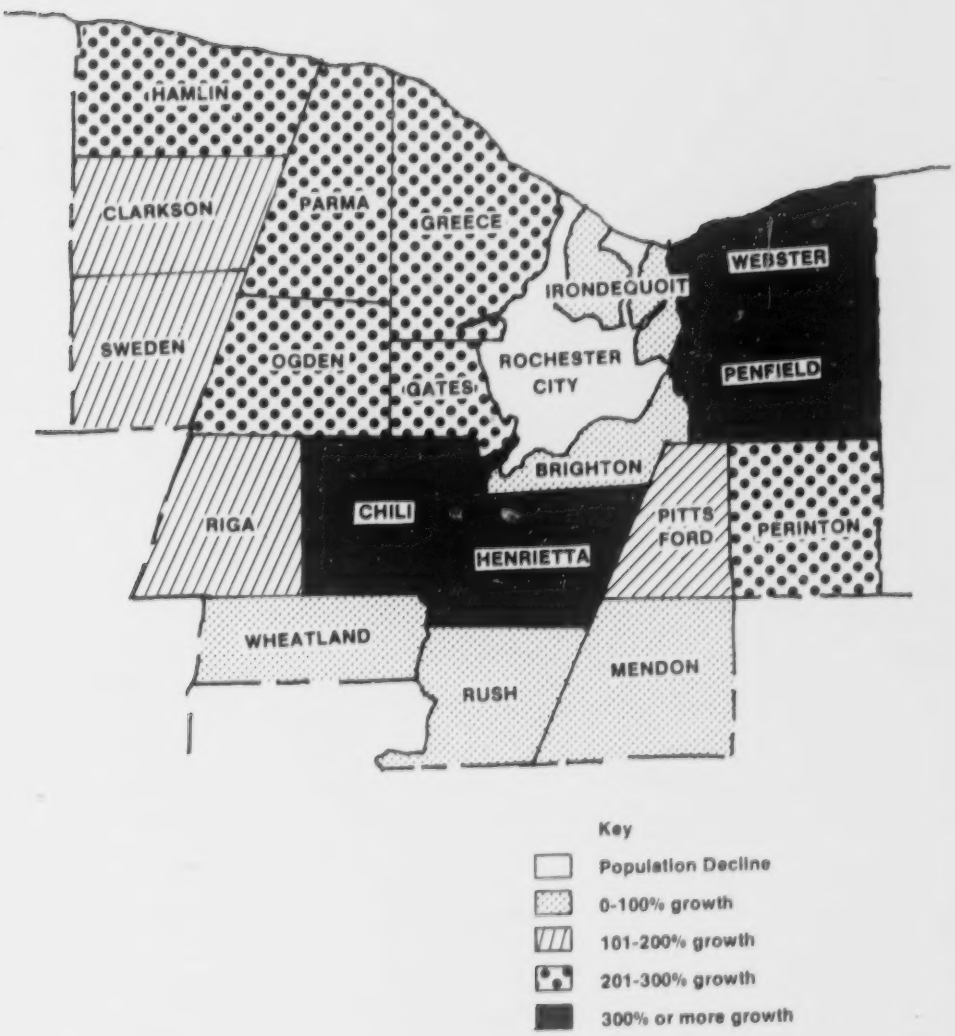


Table 3. POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
MONROE COUNTY
1950, 1960, 1970, AND 1980

Location	1950	1960	1970	1980
TOTAL: Monroe County	487,632	586,387	711,917	702,238
Places 10,000 and over				
Rochester City	332,488	318,611	295,011	241,741
Places 2,500 - 9,999				
Brockport Village	4,748	5,256	7,878	9,776
East Rochester Village	7,022	8,152	8,347	7,596
Fairport Village	5,267	5,507	6,474	5,970
Hilton Village	1,036	1,334	2,440	4,151
Spencerport Village	1,595	2,461	2,929	3,424
Webster Village	1,773	3,060	5,037	5,499
Places under 2,500				
Churchville Village	775	1,003	1,065	1,399
Honeoye Falls Village	1,460	2,143	2,248	2,410
Pittsford Village	1,668	1,749	1,755	1,568
Scottsville Village	1,025	1,863	1,967	1,789
Towns				
Brighton Town	18,036	27,849	35,065	35,776
Chili Town	5,283	11,237	19,609	23,676
Clarkson Town	1,912	2,339	3,642	4,016
Gates Town	7,925	13,755	26,442	29,756
Greece Town	25,508	48,670	75,136	81,367
Hamlin Town	2,321	2,755	4,167	7,675
Henrietta Town	3,385	11,598	33,017	36,134
Irondequoit Town	34,417	55,337	64,897	57,648
Mendon Town	2,903	3,902	4,541	5,434
Honeoye Falls Village	1,460	2,143	2,248	2,410
Ogden Town	3,970	7,262	11,736	14,693
Spencerport Village	1,595	2,461	2,929	3,424
Parma Town	4,049	6,277	10,748	12,585
Hilton Village	1,036	1,334	2,440	4,151
Penfield Town	4,847	12,601	23,782	27,201
Perinton Town	11,559	16,314	31,568	41,802
East Rochester Village-part	2,864	3,214	3,485	3,473
Fairport Village	5,267	5,507	6,474	5,970
Pittsford Town	9,413	15,156	25,058	26,743
East Rochester Village-part	4,158	4,938	4,862	4,123
Pittsford Village	1,668	1,749	1,755	1,568
Riga Town	1,906	2,800	3,746	4,309
Churchville Village	755	1,003	1,065	1,399
Rochester City	332,488	318,611	295,011	241,741
Rush Town	2,052	2,555	3,287	3,001
Sweden Town	5,982	7,224	11,461	14,859
Brockport Village	4,748	5,256	7,878	9,776

Table 3.(continued)

Location	1950	1960	1970	1980
Towns (continued)				
Webster Town	7,174	16,434	24,739	28,925
Webster Village	1,773	3,060	5,037	5,499
Wheatland Town	2,502	3,711	4,265	4,897
Scottsville Village	1,025	1,863	1,967	1,789

SOURCES: New York State Legislative Manual - 1970, 1980-1981, prepared by New York State Department of State; 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing, Summary Tape File 1, prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

Table 4. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
MONROE COUNTY, 1950-1980

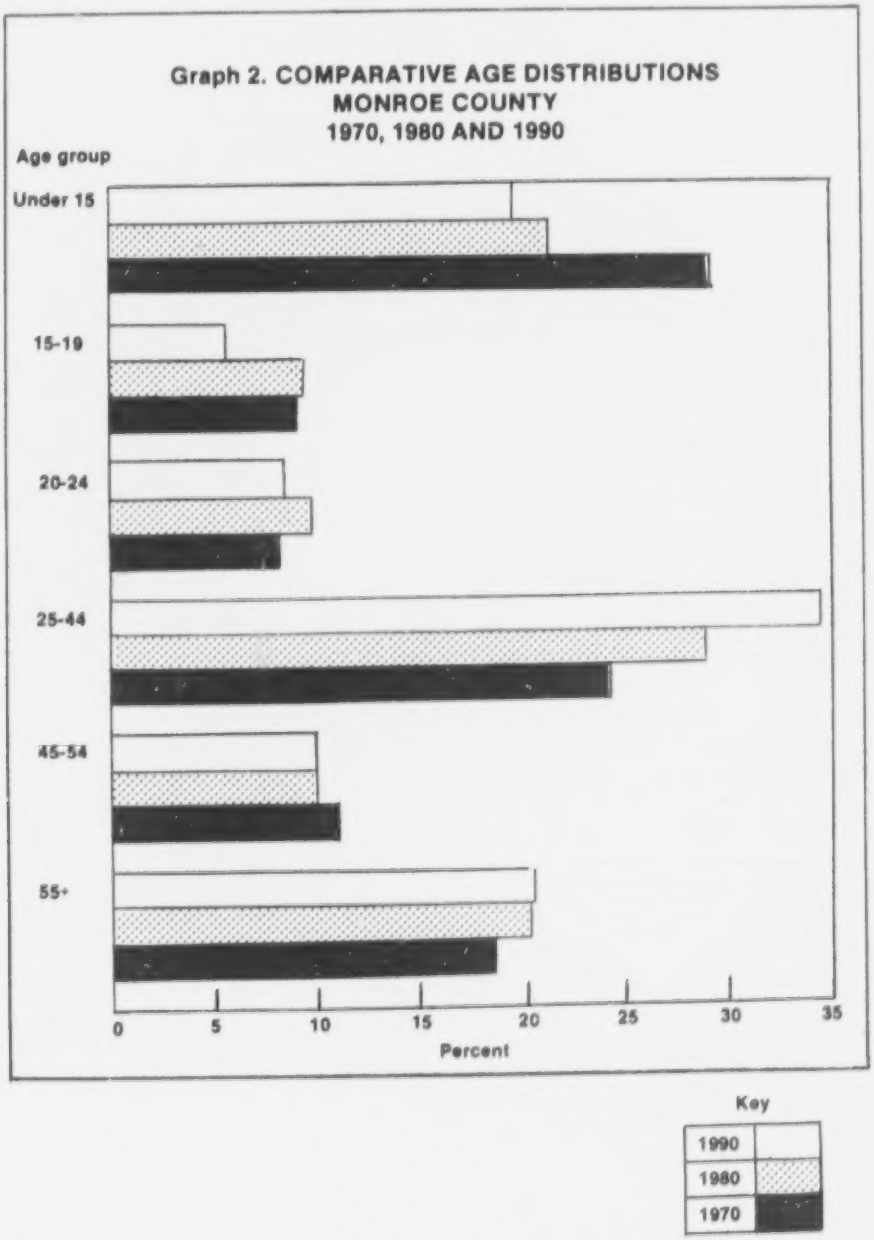
Location	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980	1950-1980
TOTAL: Monroe County	20.3	21.4	- 1.4	44.0
Places 10,000 and over				
Rochester City	- 4.2	- 7.4	-18.1	- 27.3
Places 2,500 - 9,999				
Brockport Village	10.7	49.9	24.1	105.9
East Rochester Village	16.1	2.4	- 9.0	8.2
Fairport Village	4.6	17.6	- 7.8	13.3
Hilton Village	28.8	82.9	70.1	300.7
Spencerport Village	54.3	19.0	16.9	114.7
Webster Village	72.6	64.6	9.2	210.2
Places under 2,500				
Churchville Village	32.8	6.2	31.4	85.3
Honeoye Falls Village	46.8	4.9	7.2	65.1
Pittsford Village	4.9	0.3	-10.7	- 6.0
Scottsville Village	81.8	5.6	- 9.0	74.5

Table 4. (continued)

Location	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980	1950-1980
Towns				
Brighton Town	54.4	25.9	2.0	98.4
Chili Town	112.7	74.5	20.7	348.2
Clarkson Town	22.3	55.7	10.3	110.0
Gates Town	73.6	92.2	12.5	275.5
Greece Town	90.8	54.4	8.3	219.0
Hamlin Town	18.7	51.3	84.2	230.7
Henrietta Town	242.6	184.7	9.4	967.5
Irondequoit Town	60.8	17.3	-11.2	67.5
Mendon Town	34.4	16.4	19.7	87.2
Honeoye Falls Village	46.8	4.9	7.2	65.1
Odgen Town	82.9	61.6	25.2	270.1
Spencerport Village	54.3	19.0	16.9	114.7
Parma Town	55.0	71.2	17.1	210.8
Hilton Village	28.8	82.9	70.1	300.7
Penfield Town	160.0	88.7	14.4	461.2
Perinton Town	41.1	93.5	32.4	261.6
East Rochester-part	12.2	8.4	- 0.3	21.3
Fairport Village	4.6	17.6	- 7.8	13.3
Pittsford Town	61.0	65.3	6.7	184.1
East Rochester Village-part	18.8	- 1.5	-15.2	- 0.8
Pittsford Village	4.9	0.3	-10.7	- 6.0
Riga Town	46.9	33.8	15.0	126.1
Churchville Village	32.8	6.2	31.4	85.3
Rochester City	- 4.2	- 7.4	-18.1	- 27.3
Rush Town	24.5	28.6	- 8.7	46.2
Sweden Town	20.8	58.7	29.6	148.4
Brockport Village-part	10.7	49.9	24.1	105.9
Webster Town	129.1	50.5	16.9	303.2
Webster Village	72.6	64.6	9.2	210.2
Wheatland Town	48.3	14.9	14.8	95.7
Scottsville Village	81.8	5.6	- 9.0	74.5

Population Characteristics

Age and Sex. Consistent with the state and the national trends, Monroe County's population aged during the decade of the 1970's. The county's median age increased from 27.8 years in 1970 to 30.1 years in 1980 compared with the state's increase from 30.3 to 31.8 years. Youth under 15 years old accounted for 28.9 percent of the county population in 1970 and dipped 7.1 percentage points to 21.8 percent of the county total in 1980. Increases occurred in all other age categories, except the 45-54 year age group--the group born during the depression of the 1930's. The aging of the baby boom generation is creating dramatic changes in the nature of our labor force reviewed in the next section of this report.



From 1980 to 1990, the age distribution of the county's population is projected to follow the same pattern as the 1970 to 1980 trend. However, the 15-19 year age group should decline from 9.4 percent of total population in 1980 to 6.5 percent in 1990. This reflects declining birth rates in the late 1960's. Graph 2 illustrates the comparative age distributions in Monroe County for 1970, 1980, and 1990.

Table 5 presents the distribution by age and sex of Monroe County's population in 1980. See Appendix III for greater detail of Monroe County's age distribution in 1970 and 1980.

Table 5. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND SEX
MONROE COUNTY, 1980

Age group	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	702,238	100.0	337,664	100.0	364,574	100.0
Under 15 years	152,764	21.8	78,194	23.2	74,570	20.5
15-19 years	66,273	9.4	33,628	10.0	32,645	8.9
20-24 years	69,287	9.9	34,508	10.2	34,779	9.5
25-44 years	198,297	28.2	96,373	28.5	101,924	28.0
45-54 years	70,447	10.0	34,010	10.1	36,437	10.0
55 and older	145,170	20.7	60,951	18.0	84,219	23.1
Median age (years)						
County	30.1		28.7		31.4	
State	31.8		30.3		33.2	
Sex distribution						
Percent of total						
County	100.0		48.1		51.9	
State	100.0		47.5		52.5	

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, PC 80-1-B34, Tables 18, 45, and 46.

Race. In 1980, Monroe County's population was 87.4 percent white, 10.1 percent black, 0.2 percent American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut, 0.8 percent Asian or Pacific Islander, and 1.5 percent "other" races. In addition, 2.4 percent of County residents also categorized themselves as Hispanics. Table 6 presents the 1980 racial distribution of residents by race and Hispanic origin for Monroe County and its subdivisions.

Table 6. POPULATION BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN
MONROE COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS, 1980

Location	Total	Race					Hispanic
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	
MONROE COUNTY	702,238	613,525	71,041	1,657	5,397	10,618	16,738
Brighton Town	35,776	33,950	806	35	760	225	364
Chili Town	23,676	22,764	671	45	115	81	221
Clarkson Town	4,016	3,903	53	9	23	28	55
Gates Town	29,756	28,937	515	38	139	127	338
Greece Town	81,367	79,344	1,196	116	445	266	580
Hamlin Town	7,675	7,507	115	15	9	29	50
Henrietta Town	36,134	33,360	2,137	83	349	205	421
Irondequoit Town	57,648	56,774	385	100	164	225	391
Mendon Town	5,434	5,389	22	3	19	1	13
Honeoye-Falls Village	2,410	2,399	7	--	3	1	6
Ogden Town	14,693	14,458	100	34	48	53	100
Spencerport Village	3,424	3,401	11	--	4	8	10
Parma Town	12,585	12,436	63	23	32	31	46
Hilton Village	4,151	4,109	7	7	14	14	25
Penfield Town	27,201	26,319	358	13	439	72	154
Perinton Town	41,802	40,634	508	32	498	130	263
East Rochester Village-part	3,473	3,394	14	7	17	41	27
Fairport Village	5,970	5,880	54	5	25	6	29
Pittsford Town	26,743	25,975	258	17	368	125	197
East Rochester Village-part	4,123	4,064	10	10	14	25	16
Pittsford Village	1,568	1,547	5	--	4	12	16
Riga Town	4,309	4,252	47	1	9	--	18
Churchville Village	1,399	1,389	3	--	7	--	6
Rochester City	241,741	168,102	62,332	1,014	1,536	8,757	13,153
Rush Town	3,001	2,906	68	12	2	13	7
Sweden Town	14,859	13,757	873	26	76	127	193
Brockport Village	9,776	8,841	755	18	53	109	148
Webster Town	28,925	28,072	351	35	348	119	159
Webster Village	5,499	5,263	118	10	57	51	42
Wheatland Town	4,897	4,686	183	6	18	4	15
Scottsville Village	1,789	1,739	43	2	4	1	2

NOTE: Information on race was obtained through self-identification. Hispanics are not considered a racial group since Hispanic persons may be of any race. Hispanics were included in the white, black, and "other" races categories. For further definition see the "Glossary of Terms used in This Report".

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing, Summary Tape File 1 prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

In 1980, the nonwhite population of Monroe County was generally younger than the white population. Of the 88,713 nonwhites in the county, 30.1 percent were 17 years old or younger and 3.3 percent were 65 years old or older. Among whites, youth 17 years of age or less made up 25.3 percent and senior citizens, those 65 and over, accounted for 12.1 percent. Table 7 presents the age distribution of the 1980 population in Monroe County by race and Hispanic origin.

Table 7. AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN MONROE COUNTY, 1980

Race and Hispanic Origin	Total	Age			
		Under 5 years	5-17	18-64	65 or older
Total	702,238	45,579	146,249	433,434	76,976
White	613,525	35,779	119,554	384,114	74,078
Black	71,041	7,586	21,720	39,283	2,452
Other	17,672	2,214	4,975	10,037	446
Hispanic	16,738	2,177	4,975	9,085	501

Source: 1980 Census of Population, PC 80-1-B34, Table 49.

III. The Labor Market

Introduction

The labor market consists of two components: (1) the supply of labor; and (2) the demand for labor or workers. The supply of workers is commonly known as the labor force, that is, people currently employed plus people actively seeking employment (the unemployed). The demand for workers is the sum of people currently employed plus current job openings. Although the labor market consists primarily of persons who work for others, it also includes the self-employed such as plumbers, farmers, doctors, and other small business people who may work independently. The labor force includes people 16 years old and over who are ready, willing, and able to work and excludes all retired people, nonworking students, people performing work without pay such as household and other services, people who have given up job hunting--the discouraged workers--and people confined to institutions such as prisons and hospitals.

The labor force participation rate (LFPR) is a mathematical expression used to show the relationship between the number of persons in the labor force and the population. This ratio is the labor force divided by the population. For example, if the labor force is 5,800 and the population is 10,000, then the LFPR equals 5,800 divided by 10,000 or 58 percent.

The size and character of the labor force and changes in the participation rate depend on a number of economic, social, and political factors. Some of these determinants include levels and rates of change in technology, productivity, economic activity, market patterns, population, worker skills, labor supply, cultural and social norms, and government policies.

A local labor market is an economically integrated area in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residences. Labor market areas (LMA's) are a function of the proximity of people to jobs, area size, economic base, transportation, and income.

The Rochester five-county area is an example of an LMA. It is defined as Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Orleans, and Wayne counties. Rochester, the industrial and commercial center, is located in the heart of Monroe County. Table 8 presents commuting patterns in the five counties. Nearly all (97.5 percent) residents of Monroe County work in the county and over half (58.8 percent) work in the city of Rochester. By contrast, only 2 of 3 residents of the four surrounding counties work in their county of residence, while a substantial number (between 12 and 15 percent) commute to work in the city of Rochester.

Table 8. COMMUTATION PATTERNS OF COUNTY RESIDENTS
ROCHESTER LABOR AREA
1980

(Percent distribution)

County of residence	Work inside county	Work outside county		
		Total	Monroe County 1/	Rochester City
Livingston	66.7	33.3	26.0	13.7
Monroe	97.5	2.5	--	-- 2/
Ontario	65.1	34.9	22.0	12.2
Orleans	60.6	39.4	27.9	15.1
Wayne	59.5	40.5	31.6	14.3

SOURCE: New York State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, "1980 COMMUTATION PATTERNS, NEW YORK STATE AND METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS".
1/ Includes workers working in Rochester City.
2/ Rochester City is in Monroe County; 58.8 percent of Monroe County residents work in the City.

The Labor Force

Over the period 1974 to 1983, the composition of Monroe County's labor force shifted as a result of significant differences in the trends of the LFPR of men and women. The labor force participation rates of white females rose 5.5 percentage points and black females 5.8 percentage points, while the rates for white males rose only 0.7 percentage points and black males fell 3.6 percentage points.

The resident labor force of Monroe County has expanded since 1974, reflecting a large increase in the working-age population (16 years of age and older) and a greater participation in the job market. From 1974 through 1983, Monroe County's civilian labor force was up 10.9 percent, an average annual growth rate of 1.2 percent compared with average rates of 0.8 percent for New York State and 2.2 percent for the nation over the nine-year period. The county's labor force expanded each year except 1980. It took 3 years, 1981 through 1983, before the labor force recovered from the 1980 drop; in 1983 the labor force finally exceeded the 1979 count of 339,400. Table 9 shows annual averages for labor force, unemployment, and the unemployment rate from 1974 to 1983.

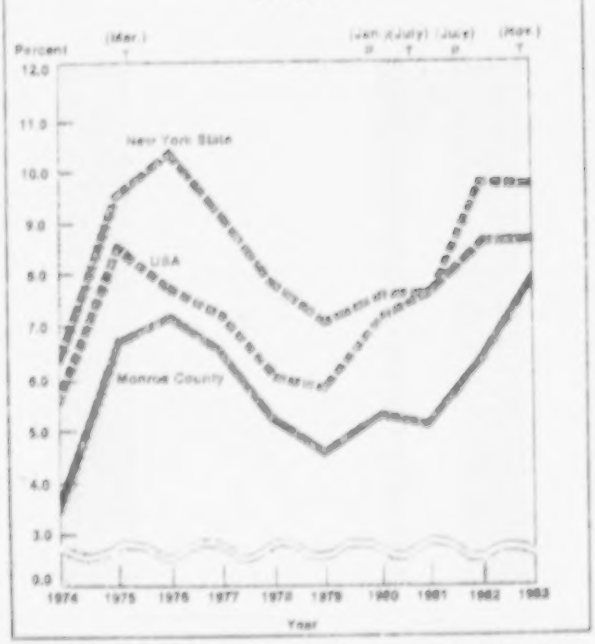
Table 9. LABOR FORCE, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
MONROE COUNTY, 1974-1983

(Annual averages)

Year	Labor force	Unemployment	Unemployment rate
1974	309,200	10,900	3.5
1975	320,300	21,700	6.8
1976	321,200	23,600	7.3
1977	323,500	21,000	6.5
1978	329,000	17,600	5.3
1979	339,400	15,800	4.6
1980	335,900	17,700	5.3
1981	336,700	17,200	5.1
1982	338,000	21,600	6.4
1983	343,000	27,100	7.9

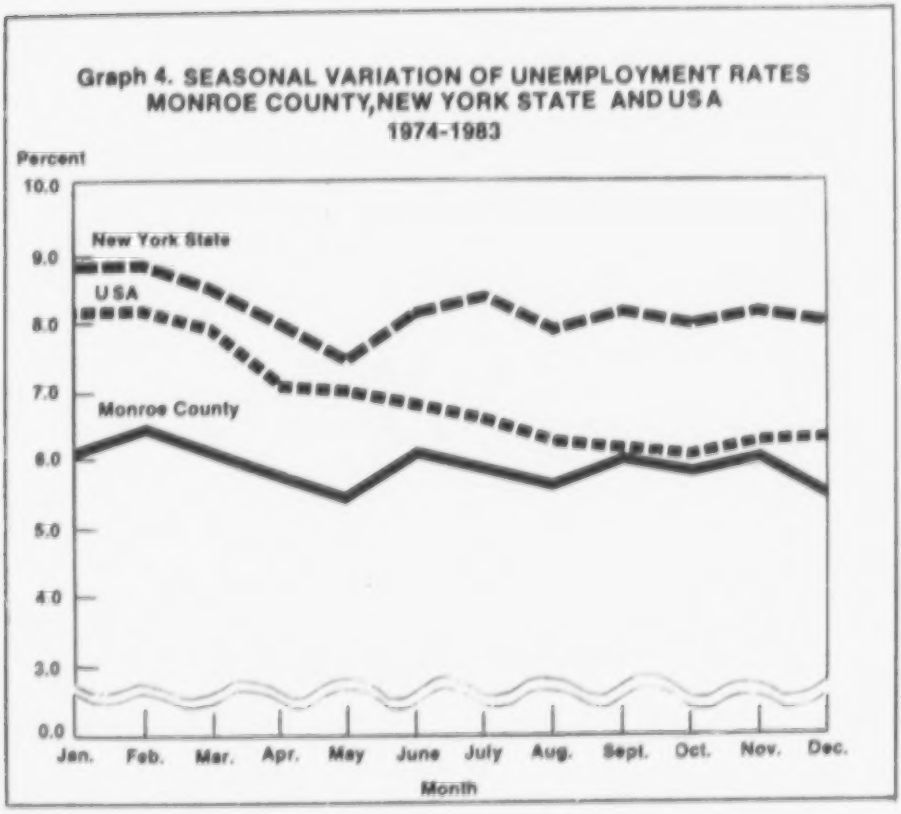
Monroe County's unemployment rates were consistently lower than both the state and national unemployment rates from 1974 to 1983. Graph 3 shows the trends in the rates were generally in the same direction for all three areas. The county began the period at a low point (less than 4 percent unemployed), then rose to over 7 percent following the national recession of 1973-1975. The rate fell to about 4.5 percent in 1979 and rose to a peak of over 8 percent in 1983 following the recession of 1981-1982.

Graph 3. ANNUAL AVERAGE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
MONROE COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE AND USA
1974-1983



NOTE. Shaded areas represent periods of national business contraction as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research. P and T mean Peak and Trough and refer to the approximate dates aggregate economic activity reached a cyclical high or low in the nation.

Monthly unemployment rates, unlike annual average unemployment rates, are responsive to seasonal factors such as the weather and school openings and closings. Seasonal swings in unemployment rates are shown in Graph 4 for Monroe County, New York State, and the United States. Generally, the county's rate rises in January and February as layoffs occur in schools for winter recess, in retail trade when temporary help required for the Christmas shopping season are laid off, in construction as the weather shuts down projects, and in agriculture and food processing. Historically, the unemployment rate falls in March, April, and May when schools reopen, construction employment increases, and seasonal restaurants and bars begin hiring. The rate jumps again in June when schools close for the summer and students enter the labor force, after which the rate remains fairly stable until the drop in December, a result of temporary hiring in retail trade.



Basic Economic Sectors and Employment Composition in Monroe County

A local economy, such as that of Monroe County, develops specific relationships with the economy of the State and nation. Specialization occurs for nearly every local area, an economic process in which certain industries become relatively more important to the local area than to the State or nation as a whole. For instance, the Detroit area in Michigan is well known for its specialization in motor vehicle production. The economic base of an area is the collection of those industries in which an area has specialization.

Over the 1981 to 1983 period, Monroe County specialized in durable goods manufacturing, especially photographic equipment and supplies; copiers; duplicators; optical instruments and lenses; radio and television transmitting equipment; electric motors for automotive accessories; motor vehicle parts; machine tools; instruments for indicating, recording, and controlling temperature, pressure, flow and liquid level; dental and medical equipment supplies; heat exchangers and glassed steel equipment; and plastic tanks and laboratory ware. Monroe County's manufacturing sector accounted for 39.2 percent of all nonagricultural jobs compared with only 18.7 percent statewide and 21.3 percent for the nation.

The major employers in Monroe County were:

Firm	Product
Eastman Kodak Company	photographic equipment and supplies
Xerox Corporation	photographic equipment and supplies
General Motors Corporation	motor vehicle parts
Bausch and Lomb, Inc.	optical products
University of Rochester	education
Strong Memorial Hospital	medical care
Rochester General Hospital	medical care
Rochester Gas and Electric Corp.	power company
Sybron Corporation	measuring and controlling instruments
Lincoln First Bank, N.A.	financial services

IV. Income

Personal Income

Personal income statistics are useful in assessing the economic activity of a given area. This section presents a number of personal income statistics related to Monroe County.

Total personal income is income received by individuals from all sources. These sources include net labor and proprietors' income, property income and transfer payments. Table 10 presents personal income of Monroe County residents by source for 1976 and 1981.

Table 10. PERSONAL INCOME OF MONROE COUNTY RESIDENTS BY SOURCE
1976 and 1981

(Dollars in millions)

Source	1976	1981	Change 1976 to 1981 Net	Change 1976 to 1981 Percent	Percent of total 1976	Percent of total 1981
Total personal income	$5,354.4	$8,698.4	$3,344.0	62.5	100.0	100.0
Net labor and proprietors' income	3,932.7	6,183.8	2,251.1	57.2	73.5	71.1
Property income	768.1	1,471.6	703.5	91.6	14.3	16.9
Transfer payments	653.6	1,043.0	389.4	59.6	12.2	12.0

NOTE: Income figures listed in this table represent income received by county residents regardless of where it was earned.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

Total personal income in Monroe County rose 62.5 percent over the 5-year period, compared with a 61.4 percent rise statewide. Over two-thirds of the jump in personal income was attributed to increases in labor and proprietors' income. Property income nearly doubled (+91.6 percent) from 1976 to 1981, increasing at a much faster rate than transfer payments or labor and proprietors' income.

In 1981, net labor and proprietors' income accounted for 71.1 percent of the total personal income of Monroe County residents. Property income (16.9 percent) accounted for the next largest share, while transfer payments comprised

12.0 percent of personal income. Statewide, net labor and proprietors' income accounted for 64.5 percent of total personal income--a smaller portion than that recorded in Monroe County. Property income and transfer payments comprised much larger shares at 20.5 percent and 15.0 percent respectively.

Labor and Proprietors' Income

Graph 5 illustrates the proportion of Monroe County labor and proprietors' income earned in each industrial division in 1981. The manufacturing sector accounted for over half (53.6 percent) of labor and proprietors' income, compared with a 22.6 percent share for the state. This clearly shows the important role that the manufacturing sector plays in the economy of Monroe County. All other industry divisions provided a lesser percentage share in the county than statewide.

Graph 5. LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME BY INDUSTRY
MONROE COUNTY
1981
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

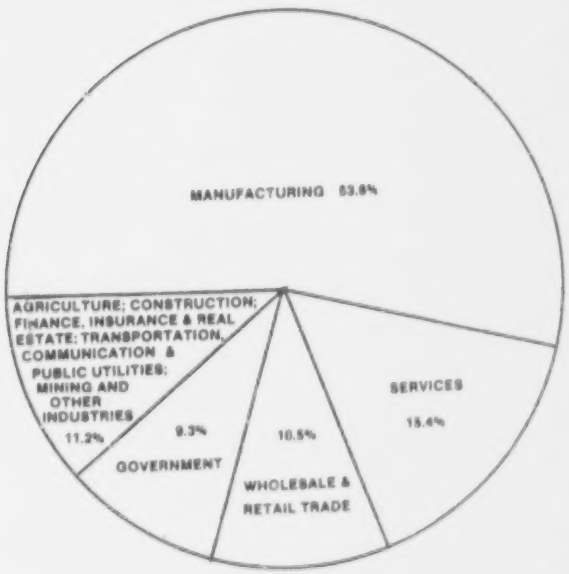


Table II compares 1981 levels and percent distributions of labor and proprietors' income earned in Monroe County with that earned in the state for each industrial category.

Table II. LEVELS AND DISTRIBUTIONS OF LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME EARNED BY INDUSTRY IN MONROE COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, 1981

(Dollars in millions)

Industry	Monroe County		New York State	
	Income	Percent	Income	Percent
Total	7,275.8	100.0	146,468.0	100.0
Agriculture	21.6	0.3	837.0	0.6
Manufacturing	3,898.7	53.6	33,088.1	22.6
Mining	6.5	0.1	276.9	0.2
Construction	242.8	3.3	5,098.3	3.5
Wholesale and retail trade	760.5	10.5	22,817.6	15.6
Finance, insurance, real estate	258.8	3.6	15,419.3	10.5
Transportation, communication, and utilities	276.1	3.8	12,609.7	8.6
Services	1,122.7	15.4	33,401.2	22.8
Other	11.5	0.2	593.5	0.3
Government	676.5	9.3	22,526.5	15.4

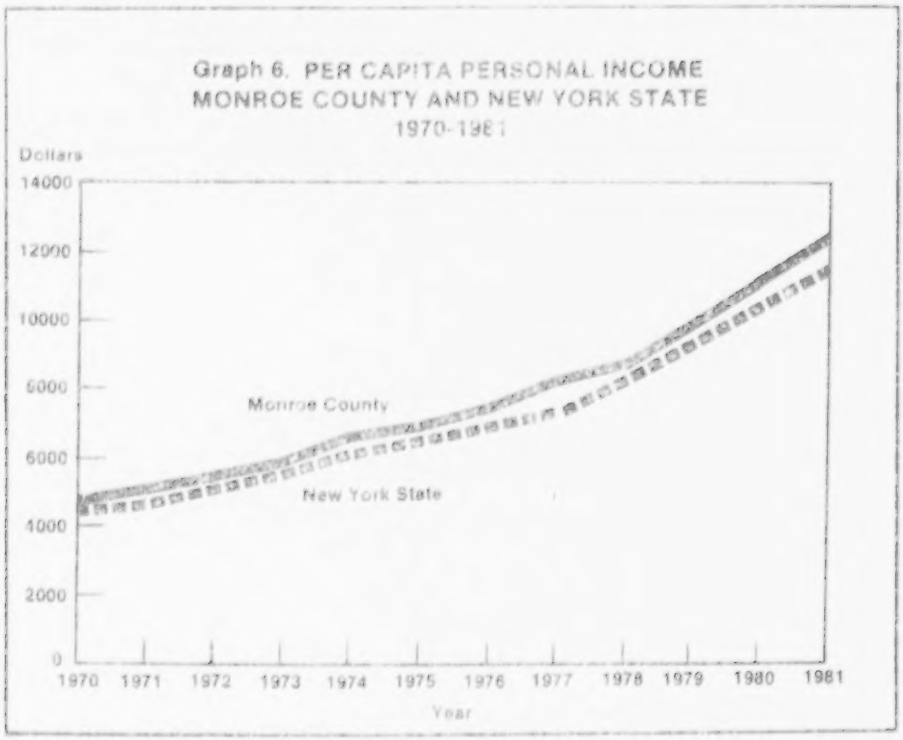
NOTE: Income figures in this table are by place of work regardless of the residence location of workers. For example, labor and proprietors' income of $3898.7 million was derived from manufacturing establishments located in Monroe County and was paid to Monroe County residents as well as residents of other areas.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

Table II shows that, after manufacturing, the service and trade industries provided the next largest amounts of income to Monroe County workers.

In 1981, Monroe County's labor and proprietors' income was $6,183.8 million when tallied by place of residence (see Table 10) and $7,275.8 million when recorded by place of work (see Table II). This difference can be attributed to income paid to workers who work in Monroe County but reside outside the county boundaries. In 1980, net incommutation to work in Monroe County totalled 28,930 persons. Most of the workers commuting to work in Monroe County lived in four of the surrounding counties--Livingston, Ontario, Orleans, and Wayne.

Per Capita Income

Income per capita in Monroe County was $12,248 in 1981--the fifth highest among New York State counties. Per capita personal income for the state in 1981 was $11,460. Graph 6 presents per capita personal income growth in Monroe County and the state for the 1970-1981 period. Over the period, per capita income in Monroe County rose 161.1 percent compared with a 148.9 percent increase for the state.



Weekly Wages

Table 12 presents average weekly wages paid by Monroe County employers to all employees that were covered by unemployment insurance during the period 1980-1983. Wage and salary income varied from one industry to another. In Monroe County, weekly wages were highest for those workers in durable goods manufacturing industries. The lowest weekly wages were collected by persons working in retail trade. The large number of part-time workers and minimum wage starting salaries were a prime cause for the low weekly wage in retail trade. Agriculture and services were the next lowest paying industries during the period.

Table 12. AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES OF EMPLOYEES COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP, MONROE COUNTY, 1980-1983

Industry	1980	1981	1982	1983
Agriculture	$178	$204	$218	$228
Mining	342	350	390	417
Construction	360	393	426	431
Manufacturing-durable goods	459	501	539	568
Manufacturing-nondurable goods	328	356	388	418
Transportation, communication, and utilities	384	414	444	468
Wholesale trade	348	375	395	403
Retail trade	155	164	171	175
Finance, insurance, and real estate	260	287	311	343
Service	219	240	258	272
Government	290	301	341	359

Census Income Data

Median Income. Median family income in Monroe County, as measured by the 1980 Census, was $24,256 in 1979. This income level ranked Monroe County first among the upstate counties and fifth among all 62 counties in the state. As shown in Table 13, median family income in Monroe County was substantially greater (+20 percent) than the statewide median of $20,180.

Among minority groups, the median family income in 1979 was $14,492 for black families and $14,550 for Hispanic families in Monroe County. Income levels for both minority groups exceeded comparable statewide levels.

Table 13. MEDIAN INCOME
MONROE COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
1979

Race and sex	Monroe County	New York State
Family		
All Races	$24,256	$20,180
Black	14,492	13,026
Hispanic	14,550	11,263
Individual		
All Races		
Male	20,526	17,741
Female	12,094	11,413
Black		
Male	15,693	13,517
Female	11,513	11,100
Hispanic		
Male	15,498	12,093
Female	10,099	9,458

NOTE: Individuals are persons age 15 and over, with income who were year-round, full-time workers in 1979.
Income includes earnings as well as interest, dividends, Social Security, or Railroad Retirement income, public assistance or welfare income, and all other income.
Median income is in the middle of the income spectrum--with half of all incomes greater and half lower.
SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population.

For individual persons age 15 and over who had income in 1979, the median income for males ($20,526) was significantly higher than that for females ($12,094) in Monroe County. Compared to statewide levels, males in Monroe County earned 16 percent more than their counterparts throughout the state, while females earned only 6 percent more.

The disparity between male and female incomes held for minorities. As shown in Table 13, black males earned 36 percent more than black females, while Hispanic males earned 53 percent more than Hispanic females in Monroe County. Income levels for all minorities regardless of sex were substantially higher than the comparable statewide figures.

Income Below Poverty. The 1980 Census indicates that there were 11,040 families in Monroe County with 1979 income below the poverty level. The number of individuals below poverty (including all those in families as well as those not in families) was 59,998. Families below the poverty level accounted for 6.2 percent of all families in the county and individuals below the poverty level accounted for 8.8 percent of all persons in the county for whom poverty status was determined.2/ As shown in Table 14, both the percentage of families below poverty and the percentage of persons below poverty in Monroe County were significantly lower than for the state.

The incidence of poverty for minority families and individuals in Monroe County was significantly higher than for all races in the county. Over one in four black and Hispanic families were below poverty levels. The count of persons showed that 27.9 percent of all black individuals and 29.9 percent of all Hispanic individuals received income below the poverty level. The incidence of poverty for minority families and individuals in Monroe County was very close to the statewide average for each minority group.

Table 14. FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUAL PERSONS WITH INCOME BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL BY RACE MONROE COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, 1980

Area	All Races	Black	Hispanic
Families Below Poverty			
Monroe County	11,040	4,255	983
	Percent of all families		
Monroe County	6.2	26.1	26.6
New York State	10.8	25.7	32.0
Persons Below Poverty			
Monroe County	59,998	19,475	4,791
	Percent of all persons		
Monroe County	8.8	27.9	29.9
New York State	13.4	28.3	33.1

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population.

2/ Excludes inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories and unrelated individuals under 15 years.

Age of Persons Below Poverty. There were 59,998 persons in Monroe County below the poverty level in 1979. Persons under age 21 were most likely to have income or be in families with income below the poverty level. Youth under age 16 comprised 34.2 percent of persons below poverty, but only 23.6 percent of the total county population. The age group 16-21 made up 17.0 percent of persons below poverty, compared to 11.6 percent of the county population. In contrast, the prime working age group, 22-54, comprised 34.5 percent of persons below poverty, much less than its 44.1 percent share of county population. The age group 55 and over, many of whom are in the labor force, comprised 14.3 percent of persons below poverty, compared with 20.7 percent of the county population. (See table 15.)

The proportion of blacks and Hispanics under age 22 below poverty was greater than for all races in the county. Well over 60 percent of the blacks and Hispanics below poverty were under age 22. The share of blacks and Hispanics in the prime working age (22-54) and older was much smaller than the county population as a whole. Hispanics (34.1 percent) had a slightly smaller proportion of persons age 22 and older below poverty than blacks (36.6 percent), but both compared favorably to the total county population, which showed 48.8 percent of the persons below poverty were age 22 and older. Part of the reason for this is that the black and Hispanic populations have a lower proportion of persons age 22 and older.

Table 15. AGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AND PERSONS BELOW POVERTY BY RACE MONROE COUNTY, 1980

Race and age	Persons below poverty	Population
	All Races	
Total	59,998	702,238
Percent Distribution		
All ages	100.0	100.0
Under 16	34.2	23.6
16-21	17.0	11.6
22-54	34.5	44.1
55 and over	14.3	20.7
	Black	
Total	19,475	71,041
Percent distribution		
All ages	100.0	100.0
Under 16	47.3	36.5
16-21	16.1	13.6
22-54	30.8	41.5
55 and over	5.8	8.4
	Hispanic	
Total	4,791	16,738
Percent distribution		
All ages	100.0	100.0
Under 16	50.8	38.1
16-21	15.1	14.2
22-54	28.9	40.7
55 and over	5.2	7.0

Work Status of Households in Families Below Poverty. In 1980 in Monroe County, there were 5,441 families below poverty in which the householder had worked one or more weeks in 1979. These householders comprised 49 percent of the total 11,040 families below poverty. The proportion of householders below poverty who worked in 1979 was much higher in Monroe County than in the state as a whole where 37 percent of the poverty families had a householder who worked in 1979. (See Table 16.)

About two-thirds of families in Monroe County with income below the poverty level had female householders with no husband present. In most cases there were children living in the household.

Table 16. FAMILIES WITH INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL
MONROE COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, 1980

Poverty Characteristics	Monroe County			New York State		
	All Races	Black	Hispanic	All Races	Black	Hispanic
Families with 1979 income below poverty	11,040	4,255	983			
Householder worked in 1979	5,441	1,868	278			
Percent of families below poverty	49.3	43.9	28.3	36.8	31.1	24.5
Female householder, no husband present	7,329	3,453	666			
Percent of families below poverty	66.4	47.6	67.8	56.6	73.8	67.4
With related children under 18	6,885	3,371	641			
Worked in 1979	2,949	1,371	128			
Percent of female householders, no husband present	40.2	39.7	19.2	25.0	25.8	13.4

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population.

Public Assistance Income

According to the 1980 Census, 15,754 households[1] in Monroe County received public assistance income in 1979.[2] These households accounted for 6.2 percent of all households in the county; their average (mean) public assistance income amounted to $2,850. The county had a smaller proportion of households receiving income, as well as lower average payments, than the state as a whole.

Of the 15,754 Monroe County households receiving public assistance income in 1979, 11,524 were families.[3] These families accounted for 6.4 percent of all families in the county. As with all households, the proportion of family households receiving public assistance income in the county was lower than in the state as a whole.

The number of families receiving public assistance income whose total family income in 1979 (including public assistance) was below the poverty level amounted to 4,619 families in Monroe County. These 4,619 families accounted for only 40 percent of the 11,572 families below poverty in the county. The other 60 percent of families below poverty did not receive any form of public assistance income. On a statewide basis in New York State, 44 percent of families with income below the poverty level received public assistance income.

Table 17. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME OF HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES
MONROE COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
1980

Households and families	Monroe County			New York State		
	All Races	Black	Hispanic	All Races	Black	Hispanic
Households with public assistance income	15,754	5,051	1,195			
Percent of all households	6.2	22.5	25.4	10.0	24.0	29.3
Mean public assistance income	$2,850	$2,940	$3,488	$3,015	$3,196	$3,509
Family households	11,524	3,970	1,006			
Percent of all families	6.4	24.4	27.2	10.1	24.9	30.5
Families with total family income below poverty level	11,572	4,255	985			
With public assistance income	4,619	2,318	567			
Percent of families below poverty	39.9	54.5	57.7	43.9	56.1	50.9
Without public assistance income	6,953	1,937	418			

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population.

1/ A household includes all persons who occupy a housing unit; may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of persons who share living arrangements.
2/ Public Assistance Income includes supplementary security income payments made to low income persons who are aged (65 and over), blind, or disabled; AFDC; and general assistance (i.e., HR).
3/ A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder.

V. Social Program Statistics

Since the 1930's, social programs have grown in both number and scope. A variety of services are now available to children, the elderly, the unemployed, and the handicapped who qualify for assistance.

During Calendar Year 1982, an average of 35,490 Monroe County residents received public assistance payments each month. Monthly benefit payments for the county averaged $143.68 per recipient compared with $134.02 per recipient for New York State. Data for the first nine months of 1983 shows that the number of recipients jumped an average of 2,436 per month (+6.8 percent) over the comparable period in 1982.

Of the total number of individuals receiving public assistance payments during 1982, an average of 81.6 percent were beneficiaries of the Aid to Dependent Children Program, 15.6 percent received home relief, and 2.5 percent collected benefits under the Emergency Assistance to Families Program. Table 18 presents the monthly distribution of public assistance recipients by program in Monroe County during 1982 and 1983.

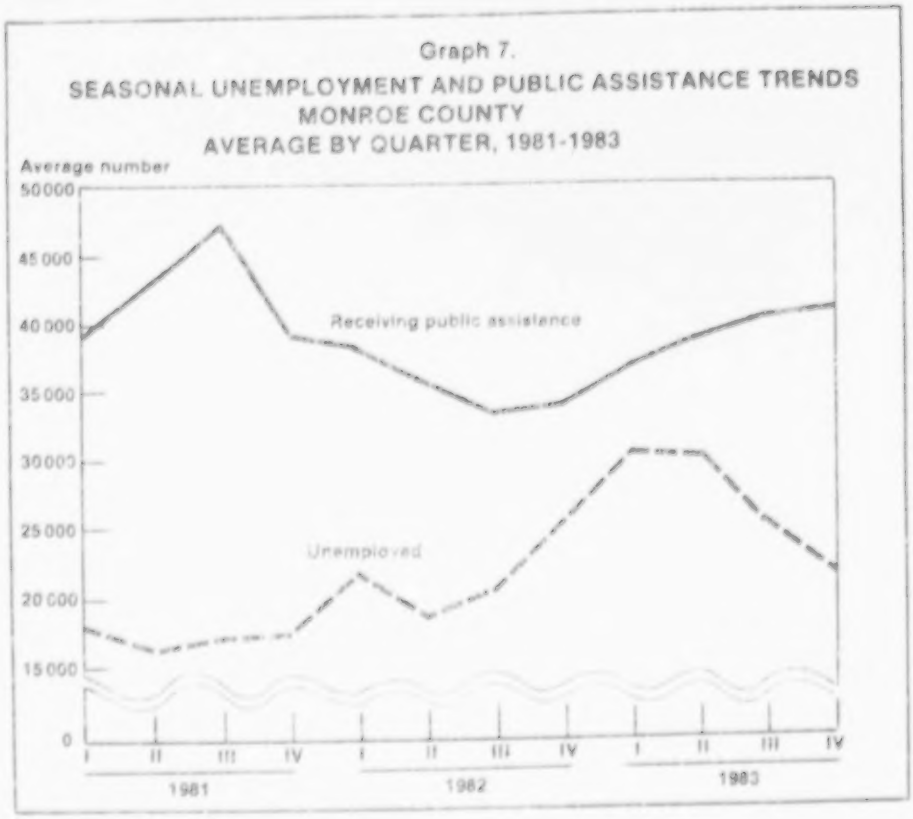
Table 18. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS BY PROGRAM
MONROE COUNTY, JANUARY 1982-SEPTEMBER 1983

Month	Total	Aid to Dependent Children	Home Relief	Emergency Assistance to Families	Emergency Assistance to Adults
1982					
January	40,660	31,116	4,897	4,539	108
February	36,794	31,276	5,106	317	95
March	38,145	31,813	5,545	640	145
April	38,060	31,482	5,666	847	65
May	34,972	28,561	5,573	691	147
June	33,716	27,243	5,481	918	74
July	34,085	27,220	5,378	478	9
August	32,644	26,951	5,276	356	61
September	35,528	28,533	5,795	1,127	274
October	33,550	27,479	5,707	308	68
November	33,252	27,663	5,788	263	38
December	34,971	28,473	6,150	197	165
12-month average	35,490	28,964	5,528	490	104
1983					
January	37,853	28,749	6,480	291	338
February	35,456	28,878	6,605	140	33
March	37,968	30,212	7,547	211	199
April	38,842	30,706	7,767	171	198
May	38,085	30,817	7,057	70	141
June	38,932	31,147	7,554	180	71
July	39,538	31,356	7,891	189	102
August	39,875	31,550	8,085	222	20
September	40,775	32,298	8,115	189	171

SOURCE: New York State Department of Social Services.

Graph 7 illustrates levels and trends for both total unemployment and public assistance recipients in Monroe County for 1981, 1982, and 1983.

Some of those receiving public assistance benefits are unemployed workers; however, the majority of public assistance recipients are dependent children and others not considered to be in the labor force. Therefore, absolute levels between the two series should not be compared.



In Monroe County it is difficult to discern a similarity in trends between those receiving public assistance and the unemployed. A look at Graph 7 seems to indicate that there is a 2 quarter (six month) lag between the peak unemployment level and the peak level of public assistance recipients. However, preliminary reports from the Monroe County Department of Social Services for the last quarter of 1983 and the first half of 1984, indicate that public assistance recipients climbed steadily through April 1984. Therefore, it is difficult to draw a relationship equating increases in unemployment to increases in public assistance recipients or that the underlying economic conditions that cause unemployment also cause the social services workload to increase.

VI. Education

Public and Non-Public School Enrollment

Total enrollment in public and private schools in Monroe County numbered 133,120 during the 1982-1983 school year. Students attending grades K-6 accounted for 49.8 percent of the total and grades 7-12 enrolled the remaining 50.2 percent. Statewide, 50.1 percent were enrolled in grades K-6 and 49.9 percent in grades 7-12.

Public schools accounted for 81.8 percent of total school enrollments in Monroe County compared to 82.6 percent for the State. Students were more likely to attend nonpublic schools at the elementary level than at the secondary level. The distribution of students according to enrollment in primary or secondary grades and by registration in public or private schools is shown in Table 19 below.

Table 19. PUBLIC AND NONPUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
MONROE COUNTY, 1982-1983

(Includes ungraded students)

School designation	Total (grades K-12)	Elementary (grades K-6)	Secondary (grades 7-12)
Total	133,120	66,245	66,875
Public	108,876	53,087	55,789
Nonpublic	24,244	13,158	11,086

SOURCE: Nonpublic School Enrollment and Staff, New York State, 1982-1983; Public School Enrollment and Staff, New York State, 1982-1983; prepared by the University of the State of New York, The State Education Department, Information Center on Education.

There were fewer students enrolled in both the state and Monroe County during the 1982-83 school year than in the preceding school year. The decline in enrollment was slightly greater in Monroe County than in the state. In Monroe County the rate of decline in the public schools was more than 2.5 times greater than that which occurred at private schools. Table 20 provides the percent change in enrollment levels of public and nonpublic schools in New York State and Monroe County during the 1981-82 and 1982-83 school years.

Table 20. PUBLIC AND NONPUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
NEW YORK STATE AND MONROE COUNTY
SCHOOL YEARS: 1981-82 to 1982-83

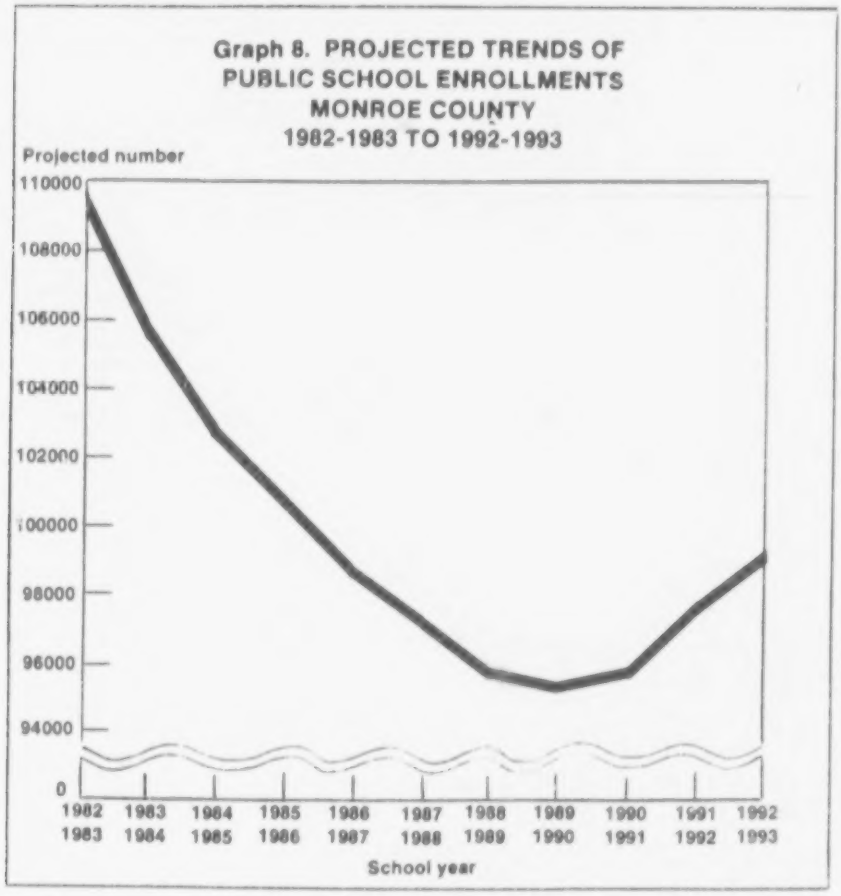
(Includes ungraded students)

Area	Enrollment grade K-12		Percent Change
	1981-82	1982-83	
New York State	3,347,079	3,275,873	-2.1
Public	2,770,640	2,705,413	-2.4
Nonpublic	576,439	570,460	-1.0
Monroe County	136,921	133,120	-2.8
Public	112,383	108,876	-3.1
Nonpublic	24,538	24,244	-1.2

SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Projected School Enrollments

Projected public school enrollments through 1992-93 school year are shown on Graph 8. In Monroe County, enrollments at public schools are projected to decline steadily through the 1989-90 school year--falling 12.4 percent from 108,876 to 95,335 students over the period. Beginning in 1990-91, a turnaround is anticipated with enrollments rising an average of 1.6 percent a year through 1992-93.



Intentions of 1982-83 High School Graduates

There were 9,620 students graduating from Monroe County high schools in 1983. Over two-thirds (67.2 percent) planned to continue their education compared to a statewide total of 71.9 percent. Slightly more than 1 in 5 graduates (20.6 percent) planned to go to work, somewhat higher than the 18.7 percent statewide. The military was the immediate intention of 3.8 percent of the Monroe County graduates. Graduates of nonpublic schools in Monroe County were more likely than their public school counterparts to attend institutions of higher learning and less inclined to enter the military or seek immediate employment. Table 21 presents the intentions of 1983 public and nonpublic high school graduates in New York State and Monroe County. The data reflect the status of graduates in the fall of 1983.

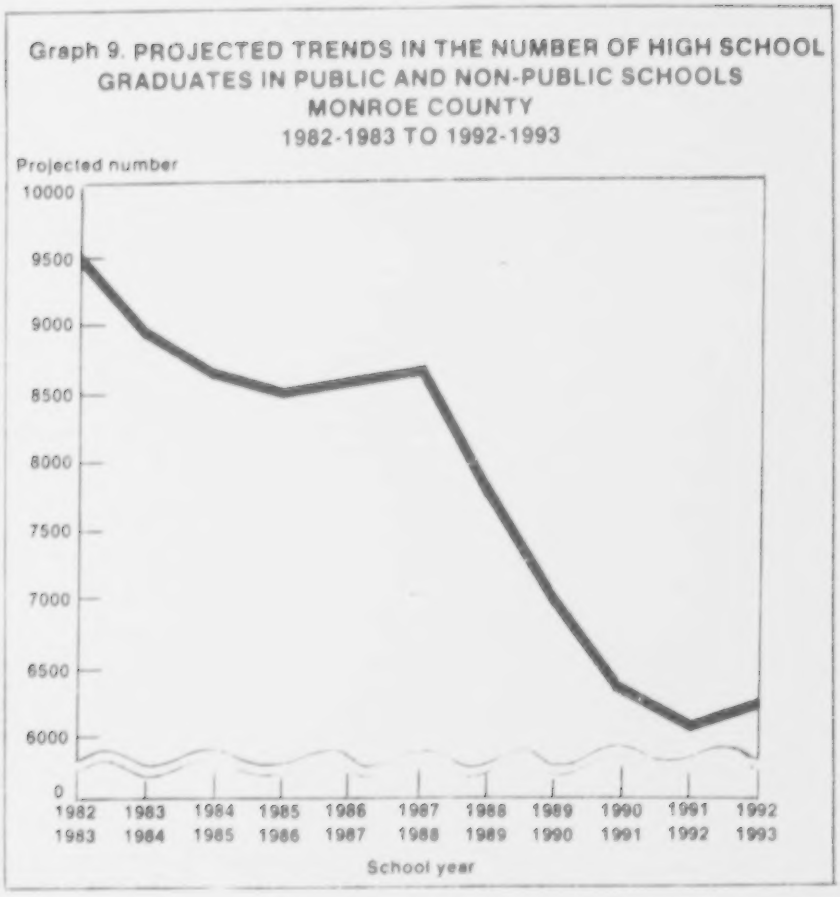
Table 21. EDUCATION OR EMPLOYMENT INTENTIONS OF 1982 PUBLIC AND NONPUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES NEW YORK STATE AND MONROE COUNTY, FALL 1983

Area	High school graduates	Percent Distribution					
		Enterams post-secondary education			Employment	Military service	Other
		4-year	2-year	Other			
New York State	216,082	42.0	22.6	4.3	18.7	4.3	5.2
Public	184,022	37.8	21.1	4.2	22.4	4.9	5.6
Nonpublic	32,060	66.3	34.6	4.7	8.3	1.1	2.9
Monroe County	9,620	35.9	27.6	3.7	20.6	3.8	8.5
Public	8,059	32.6	29.8	3.6	22.0	4.3	9.6
Nonpublic	1,561	47.4	11.4	4.0	13.3	1.7	2.6

SOURCE: Distribution of High School Graduates and Class-Ahead Rate, New York State, Fall 1983; prepared by The University of the State of New York, The State Education Department, Information Center on Education, Albany, New York.

Projected Number of High School Graduates

The number of high school graduates in Monroe County is projected to decline by over one-third (-36.3 percent) from 9,512 in 1982-83 to 6,062 in 1991-92. Graph-9 indicates that the trend is for a steady decline, countered only by small increases in 1986-87, and 1987-88. The number of graduates is projected to hit a low in 1991-92 before increasing the next year.



Race and Ethnic Group

During the 1982-83 school year, 76.7 percent of the student population was white. The remaining 23.3 percent were distributed as follows: 17.7 percent black, 3.7 percent Hispanic, 2.0 percent American Indian, Eskimo, Asian, or Pacific Islander. The highest concentration of minority students was in the City of Rochester. Table 22 presents the 1982-83 distribution by race and ethnic group of students in each public school district in the county.

Table 22. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP MONROE COUNTY, 1982-83

School district	Black (not hispanic)	Hispanic	American Indian, Eskimo, Asian/Pacific Islander	White (not hispanic)
Total	17.7	3.7	2.0	76.7
Brighton	5.7	0.6	3.7	90.0
Brockport	3.2	1.7	1.1	94.0
Churchville-Chili	3.5	0.5	1.3	94.7
East Irondequoit	1.7	0.4	0.5	97.4
East Rochester	0.8	0.1	1.3	97.8
Fairport	1.6	0.1	2.3	96.0
Gates-Chili	2.5	0.8	1.0	95.7
Greece	2.2	0.4	1.0	96.5
Hilton	0.5	*	0.7	98.7
Honeoye Falls-Lima	1.1	0.3	0.5	98.2
Irondequoit	4.2	0.3	1.6	94.0
Penfield	3.7	0.6	3.1	92.6
Pittsford	4.1	0.2	2.5	93.2
Rochester	49.8	10.6	2.4	37.2
Rush-Henrietta	7.9	1.0	3.3	87.8
Spencerport	1.1	0.9	0.9	97.1
Webster	1.9	0.2	1.8	96.1
Wheatland-Chili	8.5	0.5	1.1	89.9

* Less than 0.1 percent.

SOURCE: Racial/Ethnic Distribution of Public School Students and Staff, New York State, 1982-83; prepared by The University of The State of New York, The State Education Department, Information Center on Education.

Vocational Education Programs

Many secondary vocational education programs are offered in Monroe County. The Monroe County BOCES provides programs from two separate centers--The Lester B. Foreman Area Educational Center in Fairport, N.Y. and the We-Mo-Co Occupational School in Spencerport, N.Y.

Postsecondary vocational education is available in a wide range of occupational areas through programs offered by Monroe Community College and a number of private institutions. These programs are listed below.

Educational Institution	Programs
Monroe #1 BOCES Lester B. Foreman Area Educational Center 41 O'Connor Road Fairport, New York 14450	Agriculture Education Prevocational Curriculums Ornamental Horticulture Conservation Distributive Education Prevocational Curriculums Apparel and Accessories Health Occupations Education Nursing, Licensed Practical Nurse Assisting (Nurse Aide) Home Economics Education Care and Guidance of Children Business and Office Education Prevocational Curriculums Bookkeeping and Accounting Data Processing General Office-Typing-Clerical Stenographic-Secretarial Trade, Industrial, Service Education Prevocational Curriculums Air Conditioning Automotive Body and Fender Automotive Mechanics Other Automotive Commercial Arts Occupations Photography Occupations Carpentry Masonry Plumbing and Pipefitting Electrical Occupations Electronics
Monroe #2-Orleans BOCES We-Mo-Co Occupational School 3589 Big Ridge Road Spencerport, New York 14559	Health Occupations Education Dental Assisting Medical-Lab Nurse Assisting (Nurse Aide) Home Economics Education Care and Guidance of Children Clothing and Textiles Food Services Other Occupational Preparations

Educational Institution	Programs
	Business and Office Education
	Data Processing
	General Office-Typing-Clerical
	Technical Education
	Other Engineering Technology
	Office-Related Technology
	Other Technical Occupations
	Trade, Industrial, Service Education
	Prevocational Curriculums
	Air Conditioning
	Automotive Body and Fender
	Automotive Mechanics
	Other Automotive
	Commercial Arts Occupations
	Carpentry
	Masonry
	Drafting
	Electrical Occupations
	Electronics
	Graphic Arts
	Machine Shop-Machine Tool
	Welding and Cutting
	Cosmetology
	Other Trade, Industry, Service
Rochester City School District 13 Fitzhugh Street Rochester, New York 14614	Agriculture Education
	Agriculture Production
	Ornamental Horticulture
	Distributive Education
	Prevocational Curriculums
	Apparel and Accessories
	Food Distribution
	General Merchandising-Sales
	Hardware Material Supply Equipment
	Hotel and Lodging
	Health Occupations Education
	Dental Assisting
	Nursing, Licensed Practical
	Nursing Assisting (Nurse Aide)
	Medical Assistant
	Medical Emergency Assisting
	Home Economics Education
	Care and Guidance of Children
	Clothing and Textiles
	Home Furnishings
	Institutional Support Services

Educational Institution

Programs

Business and Office Education
- Prevocational Curriculums
- Bookkeeping and Accounting
- Data Processing
- General Office-Typing-Clerical
- Stenographic-Secretarial
- Other Office Occupations

Technical Education
- Chemical Technology
- Electronic Technology
- Instrumentation Technology
- Commercial Piloting

Trade, Industrial, Service Education
- Prevocational Curriculums
- Air Conditioning
- Automotive Body and Fender
- Automotive Mechanics
- Other Automotive
- Aviation Operations
- Commercial Arts Occupations
- Photography Occupations
- Carpentry
- Masonry
- Plumbing and Pipefitting
- Other Construction-Maintenance
- Custodial Services
- Drafting
- Electrical Occupations
- Electronics
- Graphic Arts
- Machine Shop-Machine Tool
- Sheet Metal
- Welding and Cutting
- Metalworking, Other
- Cosmetology
- Law Enforcement-Firearms Control
- Social Service Paraprofessionals
- Educational Paraprofessionals
- Quantity Food Occupations
- Textile Production and Fabrication
- Other Trade, Industry, Service

Nearly all high schools in this district offer some occupational education programs. To determine occupational program offerings at the various academic/comprehensive high schools contact the district central administrative office, whose address is shown above. Occupational program offerings at the vocational/technical high schools of this city are listed below.

Educational Institution	Programs
Edison Industrial High School 655 Colfax Street Rochester, New York 14606	Technical Education Electronic Technology Instrumentation Technology Trade, Industrial, Service Education Prevocational Curriculums Automotive Mechanics Commercial Arts Occupations Drafting Electrical Occupations Graphic Arts Machine Shop-Machine Tool Sheet Metal Welding and Cutting Metalworking, Other Textile Production and Fabrication
Monroe Community College 1000 East Henrietta Road P.O. Box 9720 Rochester, New York 14623	Distributive Education Finance and Credit General Merchandising-Sales Recreational-Tourism Health Occupations Education Dental Hygiene Medical Lab d/n Nursing, Associate Degree Radiologic Technology-X-Ray Ophthalmic Dispensing d/n Other Health Occupations Home Economics Education Care and Guidance of Children d/n Food Services d/n Business and Office Education Bookkeeping and Accounting Data Processing General Office-Typing-Clerical Stenographic-Secretarial Information Communications n Supervision-Business Administration Technical Education Chemical Technology Civil Technology d/n Electronic Technology d/n Environmental Control Technology Instrumentation Technology d/n Mechanical Technology Trade, Industrial Service Education Commercial Arts Occupations Electrical Occupation n Law Enforcement-firearms Control d/n Other Public Service Occupations

n Offered as nondegree programs only
d/n Offered as degree and nondegree programs

Educational Institution	Programs
Rochester Educational Opportunity Center 120 Franklin Street Rochester, New York 14604	Health Occupations Education Nursing, Licensed Practical[n] Business and Office Education Bookkeeping and Accounting[n] General Office-Typing-Clerical[n] Materials Support[n] Trade, Industrial, Service Education Automotive Mechanics[n] Cosmetology[n]

Proprietary/Independent Education Programs	Programs
American Barber School 135 University Avenue Rochester, New York 14605	Trade, Industrial, Service Education Barbering-Barber Trades
Barbizon School of Modeling of Rochester 277 Alexander Street Rochester, New York 14607	Trade, Industrial and Service Education Modeling
Continental School of Beauty Culture 49 Stone Street Rochester, New York 14604	Trade, Industrial, Service Education Cosmetology
Control Data Learning Center of Rochester 120 Allens Creek Road, Room 200 Rochester, New York 14618	Business and Office Education Bookkeeping and Accounting Computer Programming/Systems Analysis, Supervisory and Administrative Management
Graphic Careers, Inc. 8 Prince Street Rochester, New York 14607	Trade, Industrial and Service Education Graphic Arts
Northeastern Security Institute 2057 Mt. Read Boulevard Rochester, New York 14615	Trade, Industrial, Service Education Law Enforcement-Firearms Control
Rochester Dental Assistant School 2290 East Avenue Rochester, New York 14601	Health Occupations Education Dental Assisting
Rochester Tool, Die and Precision Machining Institute 1408 Buffalo Road P.O. Box 893 Rochester, New York 14624	Trade, Industrial, Service Education Machine Shop-Machine Tool Metalworking, Other

n Offered as nondegree programs only

Proprietary/Independent Education Programs	Programs
Visual Studies Workshop 4 Elton Street Rochester, New York 14607	Trade, Industrial, Service Education Photography Occupations
Miss McCarthy's Stenographic Training Service West Main Street, 4th Floor Rochester, New York 14614	Business and Office Education Stenographic-Secretarial
Rochester School of Machine Shorthand 1307 Main Street East Rochester, New York 14605	Health Occupations Education Medical Assistant Business and Office Education General Office-Typing-Clerical Stenographic-Secretarial
The Sawyer School 917 Main Street East Rochester, New York 14605	Health Occupations Education Medical Assistant Business and Office Education General Office-Clerical-Typing Stenographic Secretarial and Related
Bryant and Stratton Business Institute Temple Building 14 Franklin Street Rochester, New York 14604	Distributive Education General Merchandising-Sales[d/n] Business and Office Education Bookkeeping and Accounting[d/n] General Office-Typing-Clerical[n] Stenographic-Secretarial[d/n] Supervision-Business Administration
Rochester Business Institute 339 East Avenue Rochester, New York 14604	Distributive Education Insurance[n] Real Estate[n] Business and Office Education Bookkeeping and Accounting Data Processing[d/n] Stenographic-Secretarial

n Offered as nondegree programs only
d/n Offered as degree and nondegree programs

APPENDIX I

Occupational Supply and Demand

The New York State Job Service maintains records of the jobseekers and employers it serves. These statistics can indicate the general labor supply/demand relationships of many occupations. Table IA presents a list of occupations for which Job Service offices located in Monroe County had at least 50 applicants or openings during the period October 1, 1983 to June 30, 1984. Included in the table are counts of the job applicants and openings for each occupation, the ratio of applicants-to-openings, and the percentage of job openings that the Job Service successfully placed jobseekers into. The ratio of applicants available to job openings received (A/O) is a measure of the balance between labor supply and demand for occupations. A high ratio of applicants-to-openings in a specific occupation indicates an oversupply of labor and usually results in intense competition among job hunters. A low A/O ratio suggests more favorable job opportunities. Jobs filled as a percent of job openings received is a general indicator of the skill adequacy of the Job Service applicants or a sign of the desirability of the job openings. Typically, occupations in which job openings are easily filled have a sufficient pool of labor with skill levels satisfying employer requirements.

Using the A/O ratio and the percentage of jobs filled, the reader may draw useful conclusions regarding the labor supply/demand relationships of specific occupations. The following are four suggested categories in which many of the occupations in table IA may be classified.

Occupational Categories Based on Various Supply/Demand Relationships

Occupations with:

1) Low A/O ratios and a high percentage of vacancies filled
In this case supply does not overwhelm demand and applicants in these occupations find jobs easily.

2) High A/O ratios and a low percentage of vacancies filled
Job Service applicants may not have suitable skills for these jobs. Presumably, employers are able to hire people to work in these occupations from sources other than the Job Service.

3) High A/O ratios and a high percentage of vacancies filled
For these occupations, there are many qualified applicants for few job openings.

4) Applicants available but no job openings received
The State Job Service had not received job orders for these occupations. This is either an indication of negligible demand for labor in these occupations or that employers with job openings in these occupations are choosing to use other recruiting practices.

Table IA. JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS AVAILABLE FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
MONROE COUNTY
OCTOBER 1, 1983 - JUNE 30, 1984

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Occupational group, total	48,207	23,679	2.0	77.7
Professional, technical and managerial	7,837	4,097	1.9	80.8
Clerical and sales	11,756	4,260	2.8	61.4
Services	9,506	6,802	1.4	74.1
Farming, fishery, and forestry	1,101	1,592	0.7	90.9
Processing	901	233	3.9	77.3
Machine Trades	3,960	375	10.6	52.0
Benchwork	4,892	259	18.9	51.7
Structural work	3,106	638	4.9	56.1
Miscellaneous	5,359	5,423	1.0	94.2
Selected occupations				
Professional, technical, and managerial				
Electrical/electronics engineering	317	44	7.2	15.9
Civil engineering	61	7	8.7	28.6
Mechanical engineering	405	19	21.3	31.6
Industrial engineering	281	36	7.8	8.3
Drafters, n.e.c.	68	5	13.6	60.0
Architecture, engineering, and surveying, n.e.c.	65	10	6.5	NA
Mathematics	277	24	11.5	25.0
Mathematics and physical sciences, n.e.c.	81	45	1.8	64.0
Biological sciences	79	75	1.1	52.0
Psychology	146	24	6.1	12.5

Table 1A (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings reveived during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Economics	69	0	NA	NA
Librarians	27	2	13.5	50.0
Law and juris prudence	36	1	36.0	NA
Writers	83	23	3.6	26.1
Commercial artists	117	25	4.7	64.0
Environmental, product, and related designers	40	4	10.0	25.0
Photography	47	5	9.4	40.0
Entertainment and recreation, n.e.c.	55	23	2.4	95.7
Accountants and auditors	300	22	13.6	31.8
Budget and management systems	28	0	NA	NA
Purchasing	144	2	72.0	50.0
Sales and distribution management	118	2	59.0	NA
Public relations	78	8	9.8	NA
Personnel	205	20	10.2	50.0
Administrative, n.e.c.	539	20	27.0	30.0
Manufacturing managers	93	4	23.2	25.0
Transportation, communication, and utilities managers	58	1	58.0	NA
Wholesale and retail trade managers	475	75	6.3	45.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate managers	107	6	17.8	NA
Service industry managers	370	52	7.1	25.0
Manager, n.e.c.	409	23	17.8	34.8
Social and welfare workers	550	215	2.6	60.9
Clerical and Sales				
Secretaries	749	169	4.4	45.6
Typists	947	230	4.1	56.5
Interviewing clerks	69	28	2.5	82.1
File clerks	137	17	8.1	76.5
Secretarial, n.e.c.	2,502	1,177	2.1	74.8
Bookkeepers	300	59	5.1	27.6
Cashiers	1,040	351	3.0	59.3
Data processors	239	65	3.7	70.8
Billing clerks	91	13	7.0	76.9
Payroll clerks	57	7	8.1	71.4
Accounting clerks	426	69	6.2	56.5
Computer and account-recording, n.e.c.	765	101	7.6	69.3
Production clerks	210	18	11.7	27.8
Shipping clerks	954	165	5.9	58.9
Telephone operators	84	16	5.2	68.8
Reception clerks	421	87	4.8	65.5
Accomodation, gate, and ticket clerks	68	72	0.9	61.1
Information clerks, n.e.c.	159	162	1.0	84.6
Investigators and adjusters	88	6	14.7	16.7

Table IA (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Medical clerks	71	23	3.1	91.3
Clerical, n.e.c.	353	249	1.4	64.7
Agricultural and food sales	56	16	3.5	6.2
Textiles and apparel sales	205	208	1.0	45.7
Furniture and appliance sales	68	23	3.0	26.1
Transportation equipment sales	57	11	5.2	27.3
Industrial equipment sales	79	18	4.4	11.1
Business equipment sales	70	15	4.7	20.0
Sports and hobby goods sales	60	17	3.5	35.3
Miscellaneous sales, n.e.c.	743	325	2.3	50.5
Sales clerks	197	75	2.6	29.3
Route clerks	115	38	3.0	81.6
Miscellaneous sales, n.e.c.	305	208	1.5	78.4
Service				
Waiters and waitresses	1,375	1,351	1.0	54.6
Bartenders	205	59	3.5	55.9
Chefs and cooks, hotels and restaurants	990	745	1.3	72.3
Miscellaneous cooks	86	26	3.3	42.3
Meatcutters	57	16	3.6	31.2
Miscellaneous food and beverage preparation	117	35	3.3	48.6
Kitchen worker, n.e.c.	672	477	1.4	69.4
Housecleaners, hotels and restaurants	373	191	2.0	62.3
Hairdressers and cosmetologists	106	37	2.9	8.1
Recreational facilities attendants	53	80	0.7	67.5
Amusement device and concession attendants	167	217	0.8	91.2
Health service attendants	1,056	291	3.6	46.7
Personal service, n.e.c.	216	40	5.4	62.5
Laundering	61	27	2.6	92.6
Security guards	583	299	1.9	73.2
Porters and cleaners	1,565	453	3.5	71.1
Janitors	105	7	14.7	57.1
Building services	947	5	189.4	40.0
Processing				
Electroplating	65	5	13.0	NA
Cooking and baking	90	16	5.6	56.2
Food, tobacco, and related processing, n.e.c.	162	99	1.6	94.9
Casting and molding, n.e.c.	232	16	14.5	87.5
Machine Trades				
Machinists	409	39	10.5	66.7

Table 1A (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Toolmakers	355	24	14.8	50.0
Abrading	158	8	19.8	37.5
Turning	207	13	15.9	53.8
Milling, shaping, and planing	112	2	56.0	50.0
Boring	113	3	37.7	100.0
Metal machining, n.e.c.	770	60	12.8	86.7
Parching and shearing	195	6	32.5	66.7
Fabricating machine	130	10	13.0	40.0
Metalworking, n.e.c.	147	1	147.0	100.0
Motorized vehicle and engineering equipment mechanics	418	76	5.5	36.8
Engine and power transmission mechanics	62	26	2.4	53.8
Machine installation and repair	224	17	13.2	29.4
Paperworking	55	9	5.9	77.8
Printing press	124	12	10.3	33.3
Machine trades, n.e.c.	103	1	103.0	100.0
Benchwork				
Filing, buffing, grinding, cleaning, and polishing	68	5	13.6	60.0
Metal unit assemblers and adjusters	1,895	55	34.4	80.0
Fabrication and repair of opthalmic goods	63	1	63.0	100.0
Fabrication and repair of photographic equipment	810	10	81.0	100.0
Fabrication and repair of engineering and scientific instruments	177	5	35.4	80.0
Assembly and repair of electronic components	809	29	27.9	75.9
Assembly and repair of electrical equipment, n.e.c.	81	8	10.1	37.5
Spray painters	72	6	12.0	66.7
Upholstering furniture, mattresses, and related products	101	5	20.2	20.0
Sewing machine operators	73	2	36.5	50.0
Fabrication and repair of textile, leather, and related products	87	0	NA	NA
Transportation equipment assemblers	73	12	6.1	33.3
Structural Work				
Transportation equipment body workers	119	22	5.4	36.4
Arc welders and cutters	149	10	14.9	70.0
Welders and cutters, n.e.c.	121	1	121.0	100.0
Assembly, installation and repair of communication and signaling equipment	53	10	5.3	30.0

Table IA (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Fabrication, installation, and repair of electric and electronics products	146	10	14.6	70.0
Installation and repair of electrical products, n.e.c.	91	25	3.6	40.0
Construction and maintenance painters	152	42	3.6	57.1
Excavating, grading, and paving	54	5	10.8	40.0
Carpenters	234	101	2.3	51.5
Plumbers, steam fitters, and gas fitters	99	38	2.6	63.2
Roofers	51	14	3.6	42.9
Construction, n.e.c.	839	158	5.3	69.0
Structural work, n.e.c.	478	89	5.4	61.8
Miscellaneous				
Trailer-truck drivers	184	21	8.8	47.6
Passenger transportation	113	10	11.3	80.0
Parking lot attendants	160	77	2.1	55.8
Transportation, n.e.c.	56	25	2.2	52.0
Packaging	496	143	3.5	63.6
Hoisting and conveying	440	15	29.3	46.7
Darkroom	126	15	8.4	60.0
Graphic arts	77	8	9.6	87.5

NA=For occupations in which no openings were received, the ratio of applicants to openings and the percentage of openings filled to openings received were not applicable.

APPENDIX II

SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS, TAKEN FROM
1980 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING
MONROE COUNTY

1) Population characteristics	Number
Urban population	619,997
Rural	82,241
Families	177,728
Households	252,217

2) Marital status	Total	Male	Female
Single	166,609	86,537	80,072
Married	297,116	148,542	148,574
Separated	15,686	6,312	9,374
Widowed	40,514	6,472	34,042
Divorced	29,549	11,607	17,942

3) Housing units (all types)	264,352
Urban	238,102
Rural	26,250
Year-round housing units*	263,782
Occupied	252,217
Vacant	11,565
Seasonal/migratory units	570

4) Occupied housing units by number of persons in unit:

Persons/unit**	Total	Tenure owner	Renter
1 person	61,218	20,819	40,399
2 persons	76,755	49,640	27,155
3 persons	42,445	30,392	12,053
4 persons	39,842	32,525	7,317
5 persons	19,533	16,376	3,157
6 persons	7,695	6,219	1,476
7 persons	3,125	2,418	707
8+ persons	1,564	1,154	410

*Median rooms in year-round units 5.6
**Median persons/unit - 2.34

5) Value of owner-occupied noncondominium units:

Value	Total
Less than $10,000	1,896
10,000 - 14,999	3,680
15,000 - 19,999	6,109
20,000 - 24,999	8,527
25,000 - 29,999	9,745
30,000 - 34,999	12,594
35,000 - 39,999	14,161
40,000 - 49,999	29,702
50,000 - 79,999	41,499
80,000 - 99,999	5,880
100,000 - 149,999	3,526
150,000 - 199,999	749
200,000+	343
Median value	44,000

6) Race of householders	Total	Owner	Renter
White	588,238	446,558	141,680
Black	68,528	29,245	39,283
Other	8,175	4,653	3,522
Spanish origin	15,885	7,066	8,819

APPENDIX III

POPULATION BY AGE, 1970; BY SEX AND AGE, 1980
CHANGE IN POPULATION BY AGE, 1970-1980
MONROE COUNTY

Age	1970	1980			Change 1970-1980	
	Total	Total	Male	Female	Number	Percent
Under 5 years	64,614	45,579	23,332	22,247	-19,035	-29.5
Under 1 year	13,222	10,027	5,089	4,938	-3,195	-24.2
1 year	12,756	9,217	4,648	4,569	-3,539	-27.7
2 years	12,421	8,926	4,620	4,306	-3,495	-28.1
3	12,862	8,690	4,478	4,212	-4,172	-32.4
4	13,353	8,719	4,497	4,222	-4,634	-34.7
5 to 9 years	70,696	48,556	24,908	23,648	-22,140	-31.3
5	14,055	8,758	4,511	4,247	-5,297	-37.7
6	14,228	8,701	4,413	4,288	-5,527	-38.8
7	14,131	9,269	4,821	4,448	-4,862	-34.4
8	14,007	9,856	5,007	4,849	-4,151	-29.6
9	14,275	11,972	6,156	5,816	-2,303	-16.1
10 to 14 years	70,325	58,629	29,954	28,675	-11,696	-16.6
10	14,597	11,917	6,095	5,822	-2,680	-18.4
11	14,026	11,670	6,001	5,669	-2,356	-16.8
12	14,201	11,312	5,776	5,536	-2,889	-20.3
13	13,768	11,601	5,967	5,634	-2,167	-15.7
14	13,733	12,129	6,115	6,014	-1,604	-11.7
15 to 19 years	62,568	66,273	33,628	32,645	+3,705	+5.9
15	13,270	13,059	6,685	6,374	-211	-1.6
16	12,823	13,094	6,774	6,320	+271	+2.1
17	12,169	12,911	6,502	6,409	+742	+6.1
18	12,590	13,413	6,823	6,590	+823	+6.5
19	11,716	13,796	6,844	6,952	+2,080	+17.8
20 to 24 years	58,643	69,287	34,508	34,779	+10,644	+18.2
20	11,895	14,435	7,228	7,207	+2,540	+21.4
21	11,529	14,152	7,120	7,032	+2,623	+22.8
25-29	51,438	61,399	29,880	31,519	+9,961	+19.4
30-34	40,537	56,756	27,582	29,174	+16,219	+40.0
35-44	79,889	80,142	38,911	41,231	+253	+0.3
45-54	82,272	70,477	34,010	36,467	-11,795	-14.3
55-59	34,162	36,704	17,345	19,359	+2,542	+7.4
60-64	27,886	31,490	14,412	17,078	+3,604	+12.9
65-74	40,809	43,916	18,321	25,595	+3,107	+7.6
75-84	22,340	24,535	8,498	16,037	+2,195	+9.8
85+	5,738	8,525	2,375	6,150	+2,787	+48.6
16 and over	493,012	536,415	252,785	283,630	+43,403	+8.8
55 and over	130,935	145,170	60,951	84,219	+14,235	+10.9
All ages	711,917	702,238	337,664	364,574	-9,679	-1.4
Median age	27.8	30.1	28.7	31.4		

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population: 1980, PC 80-1-B34, Table 45 and Table 46; prepared by U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

APPENDIX IV

SELECTED INCOME STATISTICS FROM A SAMPLE SURVEY CONDUCTED DURING THE 1980 CENSUS
MONROE COUNTY

1) Family Income in 1979 by Race/Ethnic Origin

Income Level	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Hispanic
Under $5,000	8,919	5,103	2,959	47	87	723
5,000 to 7,499	7,031	5,181	1,501	22	67	260
7,500 to 9,999	8,598	6,751	1,395	36	60	356
10,000 to 14,999	19,509	16,403	2,375	69	90	548
15,000 to 19,999	22,857	20,289	1,884	71	117	489
20,000 to 24,999	26,233	23,839	1,712	57	210	412
25,000 to 39,999	56,812	52,460	3,224	79	333	674
40,000 to 74,999	25,984	24,595	905	23	240	205
75,000+	2,849	2,722	44	0	56	27
Mean	$26,604	$27,751	$17,345	$18,680	$30,053	$17,520

2) Poverty Status in 1979 of Persons by Age and Race

Category	Above poverty status	Below poverty status
Age		
Under 55	526,169	30,899
55-64	64,774	3,420
65 and over	51,297	25,679
Race		
Total	620,569	59,998
White	553,635	34,814
Black	49,275	19,182
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	1,416	380
Asian/Pacific Islander	4,696	742
Hispanic	11,243	4,791

3) Persons by Poverty Status in 1979-Income as a Percent of Poverty Level

Percent of Poverty Level	Number of Persons
Below 75 percent	40,153
75 to 124 percent	41,515
125 to 149 percent	21,778
150 to 199 percent	49,001
Above 199 percent	528,801

4) Households with Income in 1979 by Income Type

Income category	Households	Mean income
Total households	252,741	22,833
Earnings	223,787	21,706
Wage and salary		
Nonfarm self employment		
Farm self employment		
Interest, dividends, or net profit	137,197	2,617
Social Security	63,576	4,504
Public Assistance	15,754	2,849
Other	61,310	3,634

5) Families and Median Income by Number of Workers in 1979

Number of workers	Number of families	Median income
No workers	20,842	9,345
1 worker	57,415	20,102
2 workers	75,039	27,291
3 or more workers	25,496	35,994

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing; prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

Appendix V

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs)

SMSAs are defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. The OMB defines a standard metropolitan statistical area as "a city (cities) of specified population which constitutes the central city and the county (counties) in which it is located. A standard metropolitan statistical area may cross state lines."

Each standard metropolitan statistical area must include: "(a) one city with 50,000 or more inhabitants or (b) a city with at least 25,000 inhabitants, which together with those contiguous places (incorporated or unincorporated) having population densities of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, has a combined population of 50,000 and constitutes for general economic and social purposes a single community, provided that the county or counties in which the city and contiguous places are located has a total population of at least 75,000." A revised definitional scheme by OMB for metropolitan areas will be introduced by the New York State Department of Labor in 1985. It will consist of Metropolitan Statistical Area, MSA (areas under 1 million population); Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area, CMSA (areas over 1 million population); and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area, PMSA (major components of CMSAs).

Labor Market Areas (LMAs)

Labor Market Areas are designated by the U.S. Department of Labor for various administrative and program purposes. The geographical boundaries for almost all LMAs are the same as those for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. However, since LMAs were established before SMSAs, there are some differences in a few places. State employment security agencies and the U.S. Department of Labor cooperate in establishing and revising LMA boundaries.

The SMSA or LMA cannot always be considered as one labor market. A majority of workers travel less than 10 miles to work, and most SMSAs or LMAs are much larger. The general rationale for an LMA, however, is that it is a geographical location in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residences.

Civilian Labor Force

The sum of persons classified as employed or unemployed.

Total Employment

Estimates include all employed persons by place of residence, whether their jobs lie within or outside the labor area. Persons employed in nonfarm industries are the principal component of the total employment estimates. However, the nonfarm data which are obtained from employer payroll records and initially represent a count of jobs, are adjusted to a place-of-residence basis in developing the total employment estimate. Adjustment of the nonfarm data is designed to eliminate the bias in total employment caused by multiple jobholding--nationwide, about 5 percent of all employed workers hold second jobs--and the effects of different commuting patterns. Other groups which make up the total employment estimate include self-employed persons and unpaid family workers in nonfarm industries; private household workers; and self-employed and unpaid family workers in agriculture.

Total Unemployment

Estimates include all persons who during the midweek of the month were available for and actively seeking work, and who are without employment during the entire survey week. They include persons claiming unemployment insurance benefits, as well as those who have exhausted unemployment insur-

ance rights, new workers and workers reentering the labor force, who have not established rights to unemployment insurance, and persons who have lost jobs which are not covered under the New York State Unemployment Insurance Program or under federal programs.

Unemployment Rate

The rate is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Industrial Classification

Industries are classified according to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual* (Office of Management and Budget-1972). The economy of a county is built on the industries located there and in surrounding areas. The listing below categorizes all industries even though many of the industries listed are not in the county; in fact, it is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

Manufacturing

Durable goods. The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of durable goods.

Lumber and wood products, except furniture
Furniture and fixtures
Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products
Primary metals
Fabricated metal products
Machinery, except electrical
Electrical and electronic machinery, equipment and supplies
Transportation equipment
Instruments and related products

Nondurable goods. The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of nondurable goods.

Food and kindred products
Tobacco products
Textile mill products
Apparel and other finished textile products
Paper and allied products
Printing, publishing, and allied activities
Chemicals and allied products
Petroleum refining and related activities
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products
Leather and leather products
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
(Jewelry, silverware, platedware, toys, amusements, sporting goods, office materials, notions, and other miscellaneous products)

Nonmanufacturing

Construction

General building construction
Heavy construction
Special trade contractors

Transportation, communication, and public utilities

Railroad transportation
Air transportation
Other transportation
Communication
Electric, gas, and sanitary services

Wholesale and retail trade

Wholesale trade
Retail trade
Building materials, hardware, farm equipment
General merchandise
Food
Automobiles and service stations
Apparel and accessories
Furniture and home furnishings and equipment
Eating and drinking places
Miscellaneous

Finance, insurance, and real estate

Banking
Security and commodity brokers
Insurance carriers
Insurance agents and brokers
Real estate
Credit agencies, investment companies

Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing

Hotels
Hospitals (nongovernmental)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing
Mining

Total Payroll

Total payroll covers all wages and salaries paid to individuals covered by the New York State unemployment insurance program.

Average Weekly Earnings

Derived by dividing total payroll by average insured employment and further dividing by 52 weeks.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Estimates include all nonfarm workers who received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. Persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays or paid vacations are included, but those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period are excluded. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment during the period are counted each time reported. Self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestics are excluded.

Public Assistance

Government programs for cash or vendor payments to qualified persons lacking sufficient financial resources to provide shelter, fuel, light, food, clothing, household incidentals, and other basic items needed for health and welfare.

Aid to Dependent Children (ADC)

The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) program was established by Congress in 1935 under Title IV-A of The Social Security Act. The federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of ADC payments. The state and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program provides continuing assistance to needy families with children under the age 18, or under the age 21, attending school, who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives.

2. The child is additionally deprived of parental support or care because of:
   a. death,
   b. continued absence from the home,
   c. physical or mental incapacity or reduced earning capability, or
   d. unemployment of the parent.

3. The family meets the categorical eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 369 of Department Regulations.

4. The family meets the financial eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The ADC allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance, if not included in the rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are to be met.

ADC mothers with no children under the age of six are required to seek employment. For the employed ADC parent, there is an income exemption of the first $30 of gross earnings plus 1/3 of the balance.

Emergency Assistance to Families (EAF)

Emergency Assistance to Needy Families with Children (EAF) was established by Congress in 1967 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of EAF payments. The state and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program is intended to meet the temporary emergency needs of families with children under 21 who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives or has lived with them within the last six months,

2. There are no resources immediately accessible to meet the emergency need,

3. Emergency assistance is necessary to prevent the child's destitution,

4. The emergency was not caused by a refusal without good cause to accept employment,

5. For recipients of ongoing public assistance, the emergency need was not caused by the loss, theft, or mismanagement of public assistance grant. The emergency grant cannot be used to replace or duplicate a public assistance grant already made

EAF can be authorized during only one 30-day period in any 12 consecutive months. The authorization may, however, include payments to meet needs which arose before that 30-day authorization period and/or which will extend beyond it.

EAF can also be used to meet fuel emergency needs arising from the current energy crisis.

The EAF program is administered in conformance with Social Services Law Section 350-j and Department Regulations Section 372.

Home Relief (HR)

Home Relief is the residual New York State category of public assistance, financed entirely by state and local funds. Home Relief is provided to needy applicant individuals, e.g., able-bodied childless individuals or couples and intact natural families in which the wages from full-time employment are insufficient to keep the families' income and resources above the state-determined standard of need. Home Relief may be provided only when the standard of need may not be met by P-ADC, ADC, ADC-U, ADC-FC, EAF, SSI, EEA, support from legally responsible relatives, or other sources.

Home Relief eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 370 of Department Regulations. Financial eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The HR allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance if not included in rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are met.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program was established by Congress in 1974 under Title XVI of the Social Security Act. The Social Security Administration (SSA) administers the program which provides a federal flat grant to individuals and couples who are aged, blind, and disabled. The flat grant is different for individuals and for couples and also varies according to living arrangement.

The federal benefit increases at a rate equal to yearly increases in the Consumer Price Index. In New York State, the federal flat grant is supplemented by state funds which are also administered under contract by SSA. There are no local funds in the SSI benefit.

If the standard of need is not met by the SSI benefit and other resources, Home Relief may be provided to meet any remaining deficit.

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA)

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA) is authorized by Section 300 of the state Social Services Law. EAA was created to assist SSI recipients with emergency needs which cannot be met by the basic SSI monthly benefit. Expenditures for EEA are shared equally between the state and local districts.

EEA provides assistance under a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

1. Catastrophic loss of clothing, furniture, food, fuel, and shelter,

2. Stolen or mismanaged cash,

3. Moving expenses,

4. Maintenance of home while person is temporarily hospitalized,

5. Threatened eviction or utility shut-off,

6. Lost, stolen or unreceived SSI check.

Census Definitions of Race and Hispanic

Information on race was obtained through self-identification, therefore, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. Population counts in this report are shown for five racial groups: White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; and other.

White

The category "White" includes persons who indicate their race as white, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response suggesting European origin such as German, Italian, or Polish. (In the 1980 Census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "other" races category; in the 1970 Census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category).

Black

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

Asian and Pacific Islander

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian, or Samoan. Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed above were classified accordingly. For example, reported entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese; entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

Other

The category "other" includes Asian, and Pacific Islander groups not identified separately (e.g., Cambodian, Indochinese, Pakistani, Indonesian, Fiji Islander) and other races not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire.

Hispanic

Hispanics are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic or Spanish origin categories listed on the Census questionnaire--Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban--as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Hispanic persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the persons or persons's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Hispanics may be of any race. The Census utilizes the term "Spanish Origin"; this publication uses the interchangeable term "Hispanic".

For further information contact: *Labor Market Analyst, New York State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, Bureau of Labor Market Information* at the address shown below for your area.

Building #12, Room 405
State Office Building Campus
Albany, New York 12240

Federal Building
Room 307
15 Henry Street
Binghamton, New York 13901

200 Franklin Street
Buffalo, New York 14202

303 West Old Country Road
Hicksville, New York 11801

Two World Trade Center
Room 6886
New York, New York 10047

155 West Main Street
Rochester, New York 14614

601 James Street
Syracuse, New York 13203

State Office Building
Room 604
207 Genesee Street
Utica, New York 13501

30 Glenn Street
White Plains, New York 10603

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